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THE Indian record for the past month has been very impartially divided between peace news and war news. At first one could hardly decide, so nice was the balance of testimony, as to which class of rumors had been the more prevalent. But it is just to say that nearly all the "war" news has been contradicted, and peace is now more promising than ever. For example, the Montana papers lately reported that the Blackfeet had "inaugurated their yearly raid," and were infesting the Fort Benton road, between Kennedy's ranche and Gun river. One man had been killed, a hundred horses captured, a panic created among the settlers, the express coaches several times fired into, and it was even asserted that Kennedy's ranche (35 miles from Helena) had been burned, and Mrs. K. and the children captured and carried off by the savages. But later advices contradict the burning of the ranche and the capture of the KENNEDY family, though they confirm the report of depredations. Again, three months ago the Fort Laramie tidings were that "the main body of the Sioux are not disposed to treat until the forts in this country are abandoned," and that "Red Cloud says he will fight the whites as long as a man is left him." But now, the dispatches from the same place declare that representatives of the Sioux are already there to make peace, and that Red Cloud himself is among them. Again, in both houses of Congress, official assurances have been given by gentle-men who ought to know—as, for instance, by a member of the Peace Commission—that never were the prospects of peace so bright, and never was there so, little fear of Indian hostilities. On the strength of these pacific assurances, some members wanted to "cut down the Army" forthwith. Yet, per contra, a St. Louis telegram reports that some of the Western papers believe "a bloodier Indian war than any on record will commence about the middle of April."

With such contradictions we could fill another column. They all obviously come from unwarranted speculation, and from generalizing on a few facts. The season for hostilities has hardly opened yet, and prediction is premature. The peace promise, as we have said, just now has the better of the war fears; but the Commission renews its labors next week, and then we shall begin to have authoritative news to guide opinions. Meanwhile, it will be sufficient to carry on our brief summary of operations by recording both the real and the rumored Indian hostilities since our last record.

The Western papers report that the commanding officer at Fort Shaw has furnished a sufficient

the Governor of Montana to furnish them arms and ammunition for self-defence against the Indians. Governor Smith then ordered Colonel SCRIBNER to the threatened locality, and promised to furnish the needed arms and ammunition to the citizens. The Omaha Republican claims to have "reliable" advices that "about 1,200" Indians have gathered around Fort Laramie, and "are conducting themselves in a threatening and insolent manner." They are already said to have begun to depredate upon the stock in the neighborhood. The Cheyenne Star reports that a Government train had been attacked by the Indians near Fort Fetterman, and that "the garrison had been surrounded and escape cut off, and that the troops from Fort Russell were on a forced march to the relief of the garrison and the trains."

This last may be taken as a specimen of the Munchausens we sometimes receive from the frontiers: A recent telegram from Cheyenne City says that the Indians captured a lot of horses and mules from Bordeau's Rancho, and from citizens in the neighborhood of Fort Laramie, and that a train of Indian goods en route for Laramie had been fired into, without damage. On the other hand, at headquarters in St. Louis, the Fort Laramie advices showed that all the Indians there congregrated have come in for the express purpose of meeting the Peace Commissioners, with a view of making a treaty with them. Dr. Matthews, Special In-dian Agent, who had an interview with the Crows and Sioux, near Fort Phil Kearny, last month, reports them in favor of peace with the whites. RED CLOUD, the most hostile of the Sioux chiefs, and all the upper Indians, were then, en route for Fort Laramie to meet the Peace Commissioners.

There is one very significant St. Louis item, however, in connection with the peace prospects, namely, that General SHERMAN has been directed to withdraw the garrisons at Forts Reno, C. F. Smith, and Phil Kearny, as soon as the weather will permit, and to distribute them to other posts, abandoning these. If this be so, the meaning of the instruction is evident. Emigrants will henceforth be confined to the line of the Missouri, by way of Fort Benton, or to the old road, from the terminus of the Pacific Railroad. If this be correct, then it will be interpreted by the Sioux as a very great concession—in fact, one which will please them, if anything can. If afterward there should be war, it would surely come in spite of our best endeavors. It is this fact which has inclined us to judge that, on the whole, the chances thus far are in favor of peace.

Any person who has been thrown much with Army officers, especially those who have served for long periods at remote stations, must have noticed how common it is to find among them persons whose views of the needs of the entire service are colored and modified by the particular circumstances or events which have marked their military career; nor is this to be won-dered at, inasmuch as their opportunity for discussion and an interchange of views is exceedingly officer at Fort Shaw has furnished a sufficient escent to the Wells-Fargo coaches, running from Helena to Fort Benton, securing the safety of travel. Several hundred settlers of Trinity Gulch, Prickly Pear Valley, lately petitioned settlers of Trinity and the major part of the entire deficient limited, being almost entirely dependent upon the mails, for a post commander cannot be expected to have very free or satisfactory discussions with his subordinates. By means of the columns of the distance were already in the mail, and the major part of the entire edition had been struck off.

upon the various subjects connected with their duties, while, at the same time, they are laying them before the persons who are most competent to judge of the benefits to be derived from any re-

We do not, therefore, sympathize with those of our correspondents who are disposed to ridicule all discussions in which there is a marked difference of opinion, because we believe that, by selecting from each plan whatever good suggestion it may contain, sounder conclusions may be arrived at than by deciding upon the showing of one advocate on each side. This general rule is our guide on all subjects which relate to either service, and we are on this account always glad to receive from officers or others interested in the Army or Navy, communications on matters of interest to the two ser-

THE screw steamer Ville de Paris recently made another fast run across the Atlantic, in eight days and sixteen hours, at the average speed of 14 1-2 knots per hour, through good and bad weather. This ship has a screw of 29 feet 6 inches pitch, and she averaged during the voyage of 3,000 knots, 53.5 revolutions per minute; hence her screw was advancing 15.7 knots per hour. The U.S. steamer Wampanoag has a screw of 26 feet pitch, and she averaged on her late run along the shore, with "a fresh breeze abaft the beam," 68.67 revolutions per minute; hence, her screw was advancing 16.2 knots per hour. The Ville de Paris is of 5,100 tons, the Wampanoag of 4,100 tons displacement; beside, the former is not near as fine a model as the latter. Hence, it is plain, as the Ville de Paris offers so much more resistance in passing through the water, that to rotate a propeller attached to her, so as to give an advance of 15.7 knots per hour, requires even more power than to rotate a propeller attached to the Wampanoag so as to advance 16.2 knots per hour. It seems, therefore, clear that the Ville de Paris, in her trip across the Atlantic, was exerting fully as much power as the Wampanoag exerted on her short excursion. The stanch machinery of the Ville de Paris weighs but little more than half that of the Wampanoag, and occupies about one-half the space. The Ville de Paris has but thirty-two furnaces in her boilers against fifty-eight in the Wampanoag's; she has but four boilers, against twelve in the Wampanoag; she has but one pipe, against four in the Wampanoag; her steam machinery cost but about half as much as the complicated cog-wheel contrivance in the Wampanoag. The engines of the Ville de Paris are constructed on principles which Mr. ISHERWOOD pretends to have knocked in the head by certain experimental legerdemain.

By a mistake in making up page 493 of the last issue of the JOURNAL, a short article on the mortar flotilla was introduced in the midst of one on the case of Surgeon BABCOCK. Any one who is familiar with the handling of type can readily see how the mistake occurred, while the break in the word referred at the close of the first paragraph must have

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#### THE ARMY.

BREVET Major-General Canby, co manding the Sec ond Military District, has issued an order directing that an election be held in the State of South Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, and ending on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For or "Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for State officers and members of the House of Representatives

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade has ordered that an election be held in the State of Georgia, commencing on Mon day, the 20th day of April, 1868, and continuing four days, at which the registered voters of said State may vote for or against the constitution submitted to ther

GENERAL Grant issued the following order on the

I By direction of the President, the Military District of Alaska is constituted a Military Department, Brevet Major-General J. C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding, headquarters at Sitks.

II. The Department of Alaska is annexed to the Military Division of the Pacific.

III. Brevet Major-General J. C. Davis, U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

MAJOR GENERAL Meade, commanding the Third Military District, has issued the following order:

All civil officers in this military district are hereby equired to obey all the orders issued from these head-uarters relating to the performance of their official dues; and any officer refusing to obey any such order hall, on conviction thereof before a military commission, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

THEODORE WISHMAN, agent of the Freedmen's B reau at Hernando, Mississippi, has recently been tried before a military commission which convened at Vickscharged with extortion in office. The commission found the accused not guilty, and acquitted him. Bre vet Major-General Gillem, however, commanding the Fourth Military District, makes the following ren on the case:

In the case of Theodore Wiseman, agent Bureau R. and A. L., the proceedings and the findings upon the ighth specification to the charge are approved. The ndings upon the other seven specifications and upon In the case of Theodore Wiseman, agent Bureau R. F. and A. L., the proceedings and the findings upon the eighth specification to the charge are approved. The findings upon the other seven specifications and upon the charge are disapproved, as directly contrary to the evidence of record. The acts alleged in the first six specifications were admitted by the prisoner in his ples, and no testimony in excuse or palliation of them was adduced. Under the seventh specification the prisoner pleaded guilty to having received ten dollars for his approval of the indentures of a negro apprentice, but denied that such approval (one of the most ordinary services pertaining to his duty as Bureau agent) was done under color of his office as such agent. The question thus raised was settled by the production and proof of the indentures themselves, bearing his signature as agent of the B. R. F. and A. L., under the word "approved;" but, in addition to this, an uncontradicted witness testified that the prisoner, upon demanding this fee, told the witness that "he was paid by the Government to transact that business for those who were not able to pay—that is, freedmen." In the absence of any testimony for the defence, it must be inferred that these findings were induced solely by the explanation offered by the prisoner, which, being utterly inconsistent with the direcumstances of his conduct as shown in evidence, also supposes a greater degree of ignorance and misapreshanation of his legal rights and duties than the case the circumstances of his conduct as shown in evidence, also supposes a greater degree of ignorance and misapprehension of his legal rights and duties than the case affords ground for attributing to an intelligent and responsible official, unless it be found in the fact that the commission itself has so strangely misunderstood or misapplied to the proof the plainest precepts of law, and the simplest principles of evidence.

Agent Theodore Wiseman will be discharged from confinement.

CADBY John B. Walker, of the United States Militar, Academy, has been tried for absence without leave, and, having been found guilty, has been sentenced "to be suspended from the U. S. Military Academy until July 1, 1868, when he will join the then third class of Cadeta the U. S. Military Academy.

General Grant makes the following remarks upon this

The sentence in the case of Cadet Walker is disap proved. The court, having omitted to stop his pay during the suspension which it awards him, has virtually given him leave of absence, with pay, till July, 1868 with permission to then join the third class. Cadet Walker will be restored to duty, with the admonition that an officer cannot be relied upon for efficient service who allows himself to be persuaded that absence with out leave from his post is an excusable offence.

BREVET Major-General Meade, commanding Third Military District, has issued the following order

Military District, has issued the following order:

Whereas, The laws of Alabama provide that the sheriff of a county shall be entitled to receive fifty cents per day for victualling a white prisoner in jail, and forty cents for victualling a colered prisoner in jail, and as like discriminations may exist in the other States in this district, it is hereby ordered:

I. That from this date, in the several States composing this Military District, the sheriff, jailor, or other person entitled by law to receive fees for victualling or dieting prisoners in jail, shall receive the same fees or compensation for victualling or dieting a colored prisoner in jail

ed by or under the authority of law for victu-

alling or dieting a white prisoner in the same just to be paid for in like manner.

II. That in all the jails, penitentiaries and other prisons in this district, colored prisoners shall be entitled to receive food, the same in quality and quantity as may be furnished to the white prisoners, and that no discrimination as to treatment shall be made in any respect among the prisoners on account of color or race. This order shall not be construed as requiring that white and colored prisoners shall be placed in the same cells, but only that the same provisions shall be made for the comfort and health of the colored prisoners as may be made for the comfort and health of the white prisoners.

#### WEST POINT GRADUATES.

AFTER years of unremitting and faithful labor Breve Major-General Cullum has finished his self-imposed task of writing the biographies of his brother graduates and has published his "Biographical Register of the Offi ers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point,"\* in the shape of two volumes, comprising brief histories of upward of two thousand persons. General Cullum has spared neither time nor labor in gathering material for his work, and, except in a very few cases, has been able to give the main facts in the career of each gradu ate from his entrance into the Academy until his de e or the date of the publication of the g work. The pertinacity with which General Cullum has worked up the difficult cases is something wonderful, when we remember that his only stimulus has been desire to make his history as complete as possible. He tells us that "every source of information, official and private, has been exhausted to make this work accurate nd complete. Archives have been ransacked, tons of script, letters by thousands written, and interrogs tories almost countless put wherever a hope of gleaning any information at all trustworthy existed." And we know that in some cases he has made long journeys and spent hours examining the tombstones of some obscure churchyard, in order to obtain the date of the decease of an individual. We, therefore, indorse the mode oast of the general in his preface, that he has collected and condensed in these volumes as faithful summaries of the services of the elèves of the Military Academy as any single individual could.

Prefixed to the main body of the Register is a table of statistics and the names and locations of the forts, arse nals, and military posts of the United States, and also list of the battles, combats, and actions, etc., fought by the U.S. Armies since the establishment of the Military my. From these tables we learn that, since th was opened in 1802, it has graduated 2.218 ca-Academy dets. Of this number, 179 were appointed to the corps of engineers, 844 to the infantry, 798 to the artillery, 55 to cavalry, 136 to the dragoons, and the rest were distributed to the other branches of the service. One graduate entered the civil service and two failed to receive Three were retired, 460 died in service, 183 were killed in battle, 712 resigned, 44 were disbanded. 26 mustered out, 11 discharged, 20 dropped, 33 dised, 10 cashiered, and 5 declined promotion; 659 are in active service, and 52 in retired service. Of thos graduates who entered civil life, 3 became members of the Cabinet, 5 ministers to foreign countries, 6 held sub. ordinate positions in the diplomatic service, 12 entered Congress, 68 were chosen to civil offices, 5 served as presidential electors, 5 became governors, 2 lieutenant-governors, 66 were elected to State legislatures, 11 to stitutional conventions, and 34 to State offices; 125 ed in the militia, 5 were elected to the mayoralty and 24 to other municipal offices; 26 became presidents of colleges, 23 principals of academies, and 85 profe ers; 6 were chosen surveyors-general, 14 State engineers, 35 presidents of railways and other corp tions, 48 chief-engineers of railways and other public works, 41 superinte dents of railways and other public arers of railway and other companie : 155 became civil engineers, 10 judges, 119 lawyers, 15 clergymen, 9 doctors, 78 merchants, 30 manufacturers, 2 art sts, 4 architects, 101 planters and farmers, 8 bankers, 5 bank presidents, 9 bank officers, 15 editors, and 75 authors; 1 became a bishop, 1 was appointed Superintend ent of the Coast Survey, and 5 were chosen regents and ellors of universities.

Last week we alluded, editorially, to the convincing proofs of the loyalty of the gradus s of the Ac ed from the general's table, and we need add noth g here to what we then said.

Previous to the establishment of the West Point Acad my in 1802, our military establishment was a most in ificant affair, and its history and that of its alumni is, therefore, in a great measure the history of the Army so that General Cullum's work has a historical as well biographical value

The biographical sketches contained in the Register

show an amount of work done which reflects the great t honor upon the Academy and its pupils, who can fairly challenge a comparison with any other educati institution in the land.

### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

TARGET PRACTICE AT VINCENNES. — STANDARD OF DRILL.—THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PARIS, February 25, 1868.

The faint bugle notes of the skirmish call "commence firing," followed by a distant and irregular poping of musketry, arrested my steps yesterday in the Bois de Vincennes, occasioning likewise an involuntary soliloquy of "There goes the picket line." Although realizing, npon reflection, that the duties of field-officer of the day no longer necessitated an investigation of these warlike sounds, yet, as the reader may imagine, simple curiosity was sufficiently powerful to impel me at once in their direction. On emerging upon the extensive plain which stretches away in front of the fortress, the appearance of a thin red streak in the distance, crowned by intermittent white puffs of smoke, informed me that a battalion of the line was being exercised in target practice. Communication with the rear being apthat a battanon of the line was being exercised in target practice. Communication with the rear being apparently open I advanced upon the position and, rather to my surprise, was permitted to arrive at the extreme front without objection from either guard or policeman. At first I was in momentary expectation of being ordered to the rear as a non-combatant, but finding that the appearance of my black hat among the file-closers was recarded with equaminity by the officer in comwas regarded with equanimity by the officer in mand, I took up a position behind the drummer was signalling the hits indicated by the marker's and watched the performance of "Saint Chassepo officer in co

and watched the performance of "Saint Chassepot" at my leisure.

The troops, who were in fatigue uniform and forage cap, were apparently conscripts of last year—at least so I judged from their smooth cheeks and rather stupid air—but the average of their firing was unquestionably good, the drum taps announcing the hits being much more frequent than I should have expected. To accust tom the soldier to use his piece with steadiness and celerity, and to enable him to hit a barn door at a reasonable distance every time seem to be available expanded. tom the soldier to use his piece with steadness and celerity, and to enable him to hit a barn door at a reasonable distance every time, seem to be sensibly regarded as the very first essentials in the early education of a French soldier, though in "setting up" and general perfection of drill he falls far below our West Point standard. I have not seen either the Snider or our altered Springfield in operation, but if they equal the Chassepot breech-loader certainly not much remains to be desired. As if to recall more vividly the Virginian battle-fields to which the crack of the pieces and the smell of powder were transporting my imagination, a second call of "commence firing" soon made itself heard, followed this time by a significant buzz, apparently not very far from our heads, and which at first caused some looking about in the ranks. This proceeded from a party of officers who were practising at very long range from a position five hundred yards in our rear, whose bullets seemed to pass much nearer than was actually the case.

I dined yesterday with a young ex-officer who had

much nearer than was actually the case.

I dined yesterday with a young ex-officer who had made the Crimean campaign, and we talked "shop" to a great extent. He acknowledged the immense superiority of both English and Prussian soldiers in matters of parade, marching, and drill; said that the wheeling of the English Guards on review was simply perfection, and that the foot-fall of a Prussian regiment was like that of one man. But he evidently had his own opinion as to the value of these accomplishments in the fighting. and that the foot-fall of a Prussian regiment was like that of one man. But he evidently had his own opinion as to the value of these accomplishments in the fighting machine, and said that to enforce silence in the French ranks it would be necessary to keep half the regiment in the guard-house. In discussing the recently-passed army law, the same gentleman informed us that he had on that very day received a musket from the authorities of his arrondissement, with the information that he was on that very day received a musket from the authorities of his arrondissement, with the information that he was enrolled as a private in the newly organized Garde Nationals Mobile, from which duty it appeared that neither his past service nor his present position as clerk of a court would suffice to exempt him. In this connection a few words concerning the present National Guard of Paris, and their effect upon a stranger, may not be without interest in militia circles.

In the first place, you will instantly distinguish them.

few words concerning the present National Guard of Paris, and their effect upon a stranger, may not be without interest in militia circles.

In the first place, you will instantly distinguish them from the army, not merely by their uniform, but by their intelligent faces, their clear and untanned complexion, and their excessive awkwardness under arms. The shopkeeper in uniform manifests himself in many ways, among others by carrying often the "fair round belly" seldom attained by the professional soldier. But it seems to have been the policy of the present government up to this time to reduce their service almost to nothing. There are but two posts in Paris where their uniform is to be seen, and from these they are dismissed to their dinner and homes at sunset. They no longer elect their officers, who are now appointed by the Emperor without any regard to rules of promotion, nor do they, as now organized, have any meeting whatever for drill. I speak now of the state of things previous to the just-commenced reorganization. Their manual is still the old "Scott" heavy infantry, with the left-hand "carry," and it is needless to say that that they are about as "gross" therein as can well be imagined. A Seventh New-Yorker or a Boston Cadet would assuredly smile at the appearance of the detachment which marches on duty every morning at their staff headquarters in the Place Vendome—pieces of every conceivable angle—each man taking the step which best suits his fancy, with a sublime indifference to the drums, and nearly one-third of the privates generally ignoring the propriety of coming to the "carry" at a halt. In former days, when the National Guard constituted a power in the State and decided the fate of revolutions, they elected their own officers, and often formed the greater part of the Guard some quarter of a century ago, and who has been more than once under the fire of barricades in that capacity, often laments the present reduced and unimportant position of the corps, once a

<sup>\*</sup> New York. D. Van Nostrand.

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source of so much pride. Whether it is the intention of government, under the new law, to restore the Paris National Guard to anything like efficiency, by calling out companies and battalions for drill or any actual duty, or whether the extent of its service will continue to be that of four sentinels taken off at sunset, remains to be seen.

VOLUNTEER.

#### THE COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE following account of the expedition which crossed the Yuma and Gila deserts under the command of Colonel, now Brevet Major-General, J. H. Carleton, lieutenant-colonel Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is the record of one of the most trying marches ever made by our troops in that section of the country. Although the progress of the column was not impeded by the immediate presence of any hostile force, the natural obstacles over-come were neither few nor insignificant. We leave the writer, who was one of the principal officers in the expedition, to tell his own story.

come were neither few nor insignificant. We leave the writer, who was one of the principal officers in the expedition, to tell his own story.

In December, 1861, General Wright proposed to the War Department to organize an expedition to be composed of the First Infantry and a part of the Fifth Infantry, and the First Cavalry, of the California Volunteers, and a Light Battery of the United States Third Artillery, which should cross the Yuma and the Gils Deserts, brush the Rebels out of Arisona—restore law and order there—and then move on to the Rio Grande to assist General Canby in driving Sibley's Texas troops out of New Mexico—and while thus rolling back the secessionists upon themselves, remove any anxiety that might be felt about the rumored advance of a Confederate force toward the Pacific Coast. This movement, at the same time it would do this, would reopen the old Southern mail routs to the Rio Grande, which could be again used in case the deep snows in the Sierra Nevada should render the Northern route impracticable. Colonel Carleton was appointed to the command of this expedition, and arrangements were at once entered into to get everything in readiness for the movement. Unfortunately the Winter of 1861-82 on the whole Pacific coast was without parallel in point of severity. Such continuous and terrible floods of rain had never before been known to fall. The condition of the whole country was so soft and mirey that even horses, mules, and cattle, running loose upon the plains, were known to "bog down" and perish in great numbers. An empty wagon at one time could hardly pass from Los Angeles to the coast. Bridges and culverts were washed away, and the roads in many places were utterly destroyed.

The troops were kept under canvas near the sea side, which here is over twenty miles from the forests. It was impossible to have even fuel to cook with across the intervening plains. Wood had to be brought in boats from islands some thirty miles away, and some even by steamers from San Francisco a distance of mo

and the hardships which thus stared every man square in the face.

The companies and the trains had to pass the Desert singly. After a march through the sand—varying each day—but from twenty to thirty-five miles between the halting places, all the way through sand—only a poor well of water would be reached, down into which men descended by ropes to dip water into buckets with tin cups as it percolated through the sand, while others above drew each bucket up by hand to water one horse or one mule at a time. Calculations had to be made just how many men and just how many animals could be permitted to come to one of these wells in every twenty-four hours. The marches were made made mostly by night. The heat was so intolerable during the day it was almost impossible for men or animals to travel. Beside, from profuse perspiration they became sooner exhausted for want of water. Now and then came up those fierce northers and rushing blasts of hot air from the south, each whirling sand and dust far into the heavens—real simooms—like those of the Sahara — when it was with the utmost difficulty to move at all. But those in front had to come up to their schedule of time; had to give place at each different well for those in rear. To stay and have an accumulation of men and animals at any one—was to have all perish. There was to be no mistakes.

It may be imagined—there were anxious thoughts and anxious looks: but not a despondent word—not a murin the face.

be no mistakes.

It may be imagined—there were anxious thoughts and axious looks: but not a despondent word—not a mur-

anxious looks: but how a cavalry horses, the mules of the trains, the horses of the officers and employes, in all rising of nineteen hundred—were each to be watered, one at a time, by the man down in each well, slowly dipping the water—a pint cup at a time!,

The strength of the command, employes and all was over two thousand.

made. Every calculation came out precisely right. The Yuma Desert had been crossed. The Column from California had reached the Colorado River. The first three hundred milen had been accomplished. There was a short breathing spell to each detachment as it came up, but only a short one. For the secesion incendiaries on two occasions had set fire to the stacks of hay which at great labor had been collected there, and utterly destroyed them. Hay was as vital to the success of the expedition as food for the men. If the motive power—the mules—perished, the whole command was anchored on that spot, and would likewise be destroyed. They knew this, and not only set fire to the hay here, but at all other points where it had been collected on the Gila Desert on toward and at the Pincos villages. Every straw was laid in ashes! New and stronger parties had to be sent shead to collect other hay in wet places along the Gila River and bring it out up ' the road. This road as it stance—the Bend of the Gila—is some forty-five miles without water.

Water tanks had been provided at Fort Yums, for crossing from one of these loops to the other. They held six hundred gallons each. The detachments as they left Fort Yuma were larger than before: were new some three or four companies strong, and each detachment had its tank. The weather was getting hotter and hotter, and now the mules had to have their quart or so of water every little while, or die upon "ar road. The troops too were very much distressed, not only from the fatigues of the march through sand, but from the fatigues of the march through sand, but from the fatigues of the march through sand, but from the fatigues of the march through sand, but from the heat, and from the clouds of alkali dust which would spread over the whole country like a lake. This dust inflamed the men's eyes, and irritated their lungs. Every horse and mule in the command was afflicted more or less with a cough. And thus again they went on by instalments over the Gila Desert.

It is honestly believed tha

alive.

The Pimos and Maricopa Indians had raised some wheat. It had been ascertained beforehand that they had some wheat cached away. They did not care for money: hardly knew its value; wanted goods; manta, red cloth, tobacco, knives, red paint, beads, looking glasses: all these had been provided; and here was an oasis for the poor horses and mules. It was indeed a good-send!

oasis for the poor horses and mules. It was indeed a god-send!

Here there was more setting of tires, more tinkering up, more mending generally. Other parties were sent out ahead; some by the San Pedro route, some across the Dry route, some to explore a new route from Cottonwood spring by Canada del Oro—to Tucson. There were wells to be dug or cleaned out on the Dry route: one, sixty feet before water was reached, had a dead man in it—he had been murdered and thrown in six months before—and he had to be fished out by piece-meal, not holding together. He was not all there. Some of him had previously been fished out by his friends. This was at Blue Water Station. This all had to be done and the water entirely got out. It was unpleasant for the troops to drink water out of that well even after the fishing out had been accomplished, but thirst had to get the better of prejudices.

A company of Confederate troops came out upon this Dry route, and had a skirmish with some of the advanced guard at the Picacho. One Lieutenant Barrett, of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers and two privates, Johnson and Denerd were killed, some wounded; some of the Confederates were taken prisoners; those who escaped, gallopped pell-mell into Tucson, when all who were there, fearing they would be cut off by detachments of the Column which they supposed were then going by the Saan Pedro Route, fied precipitately toward the Rio Grande.

At length, Tucson was reached, Forts Breckinridge

At length, Tucson was reached, Forts Breckinridge and Buchanan reoccupied, or rather the old flag was again hoisted over their ruins, thus consecrating them new to the country.

Thus they went on, struggling manfully against Infantry, is in command of the post of Montgomery, rery difficulty. Fortunately there were no mistakes Alabams.

#### ADIEU TO GARRISON LIFE

ADIEU TO GARRISON LIFE.

Dear Charles: My casemate home is broken up. That realization of our ideal of domestic happiness with which you have always sympathized so warmly, is now a thing of the past. The walls are dismantled, the carpets and bedding rolled up, and the china packed. Volumes of poetry and of the legitimate drama and military art lie jumbled together in the clothes hamper, awaiting transportation. The hanging flower basket will soon be taken down once more, and the window curtains folded away with the "lambricums" from the mantel. Swiss cottages, wooden peasants, chamols and toy cattle from Chamouni, are stowed in the big chest, with Garibaldi, Dante, and the broken Leaning Tower of Pisa. The little alarm-clock that used to wake me to visit the guard before reveille, has ceased its ticking, and, rolled in a spare sash, slumbers in the walnut writing desk. The kitchen is silent and deserted, and the cook stowe cold and cheeriess. A solitary, veteran rat, that has often annoyed me, and for whose benefit I once imported a cat—a remedy worse than the disease—now unmolested, looks inquiringly from his hole with an expression of ruefulness on his grizzled features that harmonizes with the general gloom.

As each picture is handed down, each article of daily use put away, and each piece of silver—some kind friend's souvenir—wrapped in paper and boxed up, it seems that some tie to life's best anchorage—a happy home, was being sundered, some memory of joys that winged the flying hours, swept from the sight forever.

Be the separation for a long or short period, it matters not. The picture whose outlines I have loved to sketch so often for 'you, and fill in with colors that to me seemed to radiate with the pure light of feminine influence and affection, has faded into a dream, and gone to swell the host of memories—some pleasant, some bit-ter—that will come and go unbidden in future hours of solitude and retrospection.

A true soldier should, nay, does always welcome the suppress to any dark that a waits hi

ter—that will come and go unbidden in future hours of solitude and retrospection.

A true soldier should, nay, does always welcome the summons to any duty that awaits his coming. But were it even for a foreign conquest that he gladly spreads his sails, would you not like him the better if he gave a sigh to the green fields, the fond hearts, and tearful faces he is leaving behind him? And when, scarred and weatherbeaten, he turns to leave the land his valor has won, and hastens toward the home where his heart is, does he not look lingeringly back at the hills and valleys that he has so often seen tinted with the purple hues of evening, and think that the sun will rise and set there for all time, but he will see it gild those mountain tops no more forever? Even the prisoner, who has left his sell where he merely existed for years, will pause in the hurrying throng, and look up at the grates of his old room with a feeling that is almost a regret; for there, if his life was a sad one, some happy thoughts had a location, and there was the centre whence emanated some vivid imaginings; that was his home, though perhaps only the cold walls were his friends. Is it strange, then, that though we do like the idea of leaving garrison for a while, this putting asside of all the surroundings that made our domestic army life more like a romance than the dull round of petty cares and annoyances that it is to many, should, in the tearing away from pleasant associations, pull a very little on the finer sensibilities?

You must have noticed, in matters that seriously weigh on the heart, that there is a point at which the impression can be materially and suddenly deepened, and it is always a trifle, too, that snaps the overstrained bonds of self-control, by appealing to a natural weakness or a daily habit that must be at last abandoned. To illustrate: I none saw a deserter marched out to be shot, as he passed me, with the adventure of the first passed the night before, or an atom of dread of the terrible future, of which his dark,

meat, sulphur, and the fun of creating in the breasts of young pullets an attachment for oneself—all those, too, have gone among other memories of the things that have been. The straws project between the slats, and rustle mournfully in the wind that sways the door back and forth with a dismal creaking. A stray sunbeam, that has struggled in somehow, but wouldn't have done so had it known it was coming to that miserable place, falls in the empty feed pan, and that is the one gleam of bright color that miskes the rest of the scene all the more repellant. You close the door, hammer a peg in the hasp, and if you strike somewhat harder than necessary, it is because you are driving away the recollection of one of life's very emallest annoyances.

Yes, Charlie, life in the casemate is over. Home, and, for a time, even wife left behind me. The small cares that were no burden; the duties that a proper spirit could ennoble, and the daily tasks and responsibilities around which the mysterious charm of military life had thrown its halo, are all laid aside. Then, as the car bore me away, was it not quite human and all the more soldierly, to look back somewhat sadly to the turn of the road, where I saw a slight figure against the goldenhued sky? A figure that you and I and Uncle Steuben have wandered hand in hand with among the most varied scenes. We have seen it in the quiet home, on the receding ship, on the field of Langside, the alopes near Runnymede threading the alleys of Pere la Chaise—in the foreground of the Review at Turin, and resting amid the grandest ruins of old Rome. The white handkerchief waves again, but this time so irresolutely that I know the brown eyes can no longer see through the haze of tears, and the figure, growing smaller and smaller, turns slowly away, and, blending with sky and shrubbery, is now quite lost to my sight. Heaven's blessing go with it and all of us now and forever.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1868.

Tuesday, March 17th.

Tuesday, March 17th.

LEAVE of absence for ninety days, to take effect from the date of his leaving the headquarters of his department, is hereby granted First Lieutenant William D. O'Toole, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry.

Permission to avail himself of the leave of absence for three months, to which he was entitled as a cadet of the Military Academy, and of which he has not taken advantage, with authority to apply for an extension of thirty days, and with permission to go beyond sea if necessary, is hereby granted First Lieutenant E. Van A. Andruss, First U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Bates, captain Twentieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 44, February 27, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major Thomas Cummings, captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 25, February 6, 1868, from Head-quarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

Private Louis Waller, Company L, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to the medical director Department of California, for assignment to duty.

ical director Department of California, for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers are hereby authorized to draw commutation for fuel and quarters monthly while on duty as members and judge-advocate of the General Court-martial convened at New York city by Special Orders No. 22, January 30, 1868, from Head-quarters Department of the East, provided they are not furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere: Brevet Major-General Harvey Brown, colonel U. S. Army (retired). Brevet Brigadier-General G. Loomis, colonel U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Abercrombie, colonel U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Brigadier-General Charles S. Merchant, colonel U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Brigadier-General Hannibal Day, colonel U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Colonel Albert Tracy, major U. S. Army (retired); Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Patten, U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Prince, major U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Lieutenant General Reserve Corps), judge advocate.

Wednesday, March 18th.

Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), judge advocate.

Wednesday, March 18th.

So much of Orders No. 17, February 15, 1868, from Headquarters Ninth U. S. Infantry, as transferred the following named officers of that regiment to the companies set opp exite their respective nemes, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant T. H. Capron, to Company A; Second Lieutenant C. M. Rockefeller, to Company D. Brevet Major-General L. C. Easton, deputy quartermaster-general, will at once proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, and temporarily take charge of the duties of the chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri until the return of Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, assistant quartermaster-general, or until some other officer is assigned as chief quartermaster of that division in place of General Donaldson.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Card, assistant quartermaster, will, in addition to his present duties as depot quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, take charge of the office of the chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, and attend to its duties during the absence of Brevet Major-General L. C. Easton, deputy quartermaster-general.

Thursday, March 19th.

Thursday, March 19th.

Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, deputy quartermas-ter-general, will, in addition to his present duties as chief quartermaster Second Military District, relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Hunt, assistant quarter-master, as depot quartermaster, Charleston, South Caro

ret Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Hunt, assistant quar ter, will, upon being relieved from duty as depot

quartermaster at Charleston, South Carolina, proceed to Newbern, North Carolina, and assume the duties of the quartermaster's department at that station, relieving the acting assistant quartermaster at present in charge, respecting by letter to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster Second Military District.

Major James P. Roy, Sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in South Carolina, and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Sheridan, commanding Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Brevet Captain A. H. D. Williams, first lieutenant Fifth

Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Brevet Captain A. H. D. Williams, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Cavalry. He will report to the medical director Department of the East, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for medical treatment during his leave.

Leave of absence for four months on successive statements.

eave of absence for four months on surgeon's cer-ate of disability is hereby granted Brevet Colonel H.

tificate of disability is hereby granted Brevet Colonel H.

M. Enos, assistant quartermaster.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Barriger, captain and
commissary of subsistence, is hereby assigned to duty as
purchasing and depot commissary at Omaha, Nebraska,
in addition to his present duties as chief commissary of
subsistence of the Department of the Platte.
Second Lieutenant D. G. Swaim, Thirty-fourth U. S.
Infantry, is hereby detailed for duty in the Bureau of
Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Howard,
commissioner of said bureau, for assignment to duty.

\*\*Priday. March 20th.\*\*

Friday, March 20th.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders, No. 57, March 7, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended sixty days.

The superintendent general recruiting service will at once prepare and forward, under proper charge, to Fort Monroe, Virginia, a detachment of fifty-two recruits for assignment as follows: Company G, First U. S. Artillery, 10 recruits; Company K, Second U. S. Artillery, 5 recruits; Company F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, 15 recruits; Company F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, 12 recruits; Company C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, 19 recruits.

The recruits will be of the class referred to in the fourth clause of Paragraph 1, General Orders No. 99, Adjutant-General's Office, November 13, 1867.

Saturday, March 21st.

Saturday, March 21st.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the followingnamed officers: First Lieutenant Thomas H. Fisher,
Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, for twenty days, to take
effect from the date he leaves the limits of his department, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty
days.

days.

First Lieutenant Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-se days.

First Lieutenant Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, for sixty days.

So much of Paragraph 4 of Special Orders No. 52, March 2, 1868, from this office, as detailed Brevet Major Joseph K. Byers, first lieutenant Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and directed him to report by letter to Major-General Howard, commissioner of that bureau, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major J. H. Walker, captain Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 12, January 15, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended sixty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain John U. Gill, first lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 25, January 30, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days.

Permission to delay complying witn so much of Paragraph 12, Special Orders No. 61, March 12, 1868, from

Permission to delay complying with so much of Paragraph 12, Special Orders No. 61, March 12, 1868, from this office, as directed him to join his proper station, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, lieutenant-colonel Third U. S. Infantry, for twenty

Monday, March 23d.

Monday, March 23d.

Paragraph 1, Regimental Orders No. 6, from Headquarters Ninth U. S. Cavalry, dated February 17, 1868, transferring, upon their mutual application, First Lieutenant F. S. Davidson from Company B to Company G, and First Lieutenant G. B. Bosworth from Company G to Company B, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay reporting to his proper station for three months from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 32, February 10, 1868, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby granted Major E. W. Crittenden, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

10, 1868, from Headquarters Third Minitary District, in hereby granted Major E. W. Crittenden, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

The following-named officers will report by letter to Major-General Howard, commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for assignment to duty in that bureau: Brevet Captain Edward Field, first lieutenant, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain Arthur Morris, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant Robert G. Heiner, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. L. Haskell, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general and medical director Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant F. A. Whitney, Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 60, March 12, 1868, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General Robert C. Buchanan, colonel First U. S. Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of major-general.

Brever Colonel George A. Forsyth, acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri, has been ordered to proceed to Downer's Station, Monuments, Fort Wallace and Cedar Point, and make an inspection of those posts, under such special instructions as he may receive from Major-General Sheridan.

(From the London Mechanics' Magazine, March 6, 1868.)

THE EXPERIMENTAL FORTIFICATIONS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FURTIFICATIONS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

The question of our national defences has, like most questions, two sides. On the one hand, it is contended that forts should be so constructed as to be perfectly impressed to shot even at the closest ranges. On the other, it is urged—chiefly by military men—that cily such power of resistance is required as will meet the probable hazards of war. The one party would have our soldiers stowed carefully away behind an impregnable shelter, constructed at immense cost, their pluck and prowess being to a certain extent ignored, while the other gives the soldier credit for the possession of those qualities to which, in the main, victory in battle is due, and would see them properly sheltered within less expensive structures. We are not now going to discuss this question, but will merely observe in passing that, considering what we are doing affoat, the second proposition is by far the more reasonable for application ashore. The question of the best method of carrying out the principle of coast defences will, however, shortly be put to a practical test at Shoeburyness, where some experimental structures have been erected. It is our present purpose, then, to give our readers some particulars of these representative forts; when the experiments have been carried out we shall report the results.

The first point to which we would invite attention has a direct hearing more the question we have already

present purpose, then, to give our readers some particulars of these representative forts; when the experiments have been carried out we shall report the results.

The first point to which we would invite attention has a direct bearing upon the question we have already referred to, inasmuch as it involves the testing of various methods of protecting guns and men. With this view, a casemate has been erected which is covered with several kinds of armor and backing. The piers which carry that part of the arch immediately over the gun are 12 feet wide and 8 feet deep, and are covered with ½-inch iron plates connected by angle irons with the protecting plates. The armor consists, in the first place, of a course of 2-inch plates which are laid over the entire face of the casemate, except, of course, the port. Where this plating is unsupported by the piers—as, for instance, in the space under the arch, which is allowed for traversing the gun—it is backed by a row of vertical caissons. These caissons are simply 15-inch cylinders, made of 4-inch iron, and filled in with concrete; they are rivetted to angle irons and cross bars of 4-inch iron. The port is 3 feet wide and 3 feet 6 inches high, outer dimensions, and it allows the gun a lateral range of 70 degrees. On each side of the port, and immediately in the rear of the armor-plate, is a solid forging of iron 9 feet long, 9 inches wide, and 13 inches deep, placed vertically, and which thus strengthens this, the weak point of the structure. These forgings are strengthened by horizontal distance pieces of iron 6 inches wide and 7 inches deep halved into them at the levels of port sills. The tops of the forgings are bolted to a horizontal iron bar, having a sectional area of over 6 inches, and being bedded in the concrete backing, while at the bottom they are secured to a horizontal plate of 3-inch iron. To guard the gunners within from accident from splinters, the arches are lined with 4-inch iron plates, and iron screens of the same thickness are placed inside. The pier

affords great facilities in constructing the works and plating them at the finish.

We now come to the armor-plating, of which there are in the present instance no less than six varieties, four of which contain a quantity of iron equal in each case to an 8-inch plate. The fifth has an amount equal to 8½ inches, but the sixth only equals 4½ inches, the space between it and the 2-inch plate being filled in with concrete. The first target of the six, counting from the left hand of the beholder, is a vertical strip of plating 4 feet 3 inches wide and 8 inches thick. The second is a strip of armor of the same width, but only 4½ inches thick, connected with the 2-inch backing by hollow iron stringers placed vertically. These stringers are 7 inches deep, and of a section giving an area equal to a 3½-inch plate. At this point in the casemate is the port, and here is a course of 6-inch plating which extends across, above, and below the port, as far as its right edge. This plating is also carried on vertical stringers, but of a different pattern from the last, being Mr. Hughes' patent, with the shape of which our readers are doubtless familiar. The sectional form is somewhat that of the Great Western, or bridge rail, the area being in the present case about equal to a thickness of 8 inches of iron. This armor is supported partly by the left pier and partly by the cylindrical caiseons. On the right of the port is laid 4-inch armor-plating for a width of 3 feet 4 inches, carried on vertical stringers, similar to those used in No. 2 target, but somewhat heavier, to compensate for the loss of half an inch in the diminished thickness of the front plate. From the edge of this plate to the end of the casemate a 4½-inch plate is laid, partly on stringers, similar to the last, and partly on concrete, forming thus the fifth and sixth targets. The frontage presented to the firing gives a total area of about 360 square feet, the length being 30 feet, and the height 12 feet. We should add that this casemate is purely experimental, an

Turning to the representative structures, we first notice the Plymouth Breakwater Fort, which is in course of construction, the ironwork having been contracted for. As a simple shield is clearly an incorrect representation of a complete fort, some additions have been made in this target in order to render it similar, as regards strength, to the fort it purports to represent. Externally the front is an iron-plated target, 21 feet 9 inches long,

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and about 13 feet 6 inches high. The face slopes inward 1 foot in the first 11 feet of its height, and above that it assumes a retiring angle of 45 degrees, the iron plating being reduced to a thickness of 3 inches. The outer armor consists of three 5-inch plates running horizontally, out of the lower two of which the port, 2½ feet wide and 3 feet high, is cut. In rear of this armor is a layer of iron planks about 16 inches wide, and 5 inches thick, placed vertically. Behind these is a layer of similar planks above, and plates below, placed horizontally, and so as to break joint with the other planks and armor-plates. The total thickness of iron is, therefore 15 inches. The armor is supported by five iron girders, which are run up the back of the iron planks and armor to which they are bolted by through bolts. Each girder consists of two iron planks 1 foot wide and 5 inches thick, placed 6 inches apart, and connected at the top and bottom by cross bolts, while the bolts which pass through the armor and between the girder planks are secured by nuts to cross pieces of iron 14 inch thick, which connect the girder planks, and bind the whole ironwork firmly together. As, however, the fort is built of iron on a granite foundation, it is necessary that the tough plates be securely imbedded in the solid stone. To this end an iron plate, 2 feet 7 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick, is laid in a recess cut in the granite floor, and extends along the whole front. It abuts against the inside of the lowest armor-plate, and carries the planks and back lower plates, their edges being laid upon it. Holes cut through it, and about 6 inches deep into the granite, receive the feet of the girders, which are thus rooted in the solid foundation, and serve to hold firm the foot of the armor. The plating and its vertical girders abut at the top against an iron plate connecting the ends of longitudinal girders, which support the arches of the casemate roof, and are in their turn held up by a box girder, supported at its extremities upon

girders, a clear space is left in order to prevent any damage the front may receive from affecting the stability of the plers and roof, and also that the bolta passing through the armor-plating and girders may be reached for removal.

The essential points in which this experimental front differs from the fort itself may now be referred to. In the first place, in order to compensate for the want of continuity of thrust obtained in the fort, the rods are built into the arches of the experimental front. In the true fort the front is oval, while in the experimental one the face has been made flat, in order to save expense. This, again, gives a weak point, to meet which the shape of the pier has been made flat, in order to save expense. This, again, gives a weak point, to meet which the shape of the pier has been made flat, in order to save expense. This, again, gives a weak point, to meet which the shape of the pier has been made flat, in order to save expense. This, again, gives a weak point, to meet which the shape of the pier has been made in the fort of girders is not quite the same, because the target, representing only a part of the real fort, could not have its girders projecting in the air. The ends of the plates lack the continuity of support obtained in the fort. This is to some extent me by increasing the size of the end bots, but in any case the ends must be weaker than the same points in the fort. One or two alterations have been made in the target, which, however, are to be introduced in the fort itself. For instance, muzzle-pivoting carriages are to be used in future, so that the size of the fort is greatly reduced. The substitution of an iron plate in the third thickness instead of iron planks is also new, but is likewise ordered for the fort. Spare test-plates will supply the iron wanted for the fort. Spare test-plates will supply the iron wanted for the fort. Spare test-plates will supply the iron wanted for the fort. Spare test-plates will supply the iron wanted for the fort. Spare test-plates wi

experiments are commenced, these structures are to be tested by firing from heavy guns. The 12-ton, the 18-ton, and possibly the 23-ton rifled guns, and the 19-1 ton American 15-inch smooth-bore gun, are to be brought to bear on them. We shall look forward with interest to these trials, as their results cannot fail to prove highly instructive. We are also hoping for particulars of the gunnery experiments at Fortress Monroe, in America, which were talked about some time since, and which would be highly useful for comparison with our own results.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as re-late to the movements of officers or vessels.

WE understand that all receiving ships are to be rated as of the first class, in order to assign commodores to their command.

THE Cyane arrived at Panama on the 25th ult., seven-trive days from San Francisco. She relieves the uwanee, which has sailed for San Francisco.

THE Ticonderoga will be recalled from the European Squadron, and no relief sent, in consequence of the lack of funds at the disposal of the Navy Department.

THE screw sloop Swatara, 10, Commarder William N. Jeffers, was at Porto Grande, Cape de Verdes, February 18th, on a cruise down the coast of Africa, as far as

THE Penobscot arrived at Aspinwall February 29th from Ponce, Porto Rico. The Marblehead, Lieutenant-Commander Leroy Fitch, arrived at the same port from Puerto Bello, March 1st.

OFFERS for the purchase of iron-clads at Philadelphia and New Orleans have been opened at the Navy Department. Nearly all of the bidders were from New York, and their offers ranged from \$425,000 to \$750,000

Commodore Goldsborough, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, has transferred his flag to the *Hartford*. He has appointed Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Maclay his flag lieutenant, and has assigned Commander J. C. Febiger, of the *Ashuelot*, to the command of the *Shenan-*

THE Gettysburg is fitting for sea at the Charlestown Navy-yard. Commander John Irwin has been appointed to her. She will be employed in running lines of soundings between the West India Islands for the telegraph cables, and will then proceed to Aspinwall, taking soundings on her course.

THE apprentice ship Saratoga will leave New York about the 1st of April, on a cruise. She will stop for some time in Gardner's Bay. During the cruise the apprentices will be exercised with the guns; in setting, resing, and furling sails; and other matters pertaining to duty on shipboard.

COMMANDER John Walters, commanding the U. S. Ship Cyane, informs the Navy Department of the death of General Vicente Olarte, President of the State of Panama, which took place at his official residence in the city of Panama, at 10 1-2 o'clock on the 3d instant. The disease is reported as being the yellow fever.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral Thomas T. Craven will relieve Admiral Dahlgren this Summer of the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and that Vice-Ad miral Porter will succeed Admiral Farragut in command of the European Squadron. In case Admiral Porter should decline the command on account of its reduction, it is reported that Rear-Admiral Radford will receive the appointment.

WE learn from Vallejo, California, under date of the 15th ult., that the Resaca was to leave for the Mexican coast the next week. The Pensacola was taking in coal and stores, her repairs being nearly completed; she was expected to leave soon. The Mohongo was expected to be ready to receive her officers by the middle of March. The Ossipes was expected to remain but a few days. The Tuccarora was on the dry dock.

The surgeon of the Monongahela informs the bureau of medicine and surgery that the yellow fever which had broken out on board of that vessel on the 12th of February had assumed a more serious form. There have been four deaths from the epidemic: Leighton Ford, ensign; John Hills, paymaster's steward; Fred. E. Kocher and John Schultz marines. Three other cases were expected to terminate fatally.

were expected to terminate fatally.

NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The Contoocook is nearly ready for sea. She will probably sail by the 1st of April. Lieutenant-Commander Robert T. Bradford has been detached from the Contoocook, and ordered to proceed to Hong Kong, China, for the command of the Arosstook. Carpenter Charles Boardman has been detached from the Contoocook, and placed on waiting orders. Carpenter Daniel Jones, detached from the Yard, and ordered to the Contoocook. Boatswain William P. Burke has been detached from the Yard, and ordered to the Tuscarors. Carpenter William M. Laighton has reported for duty on this Yard.

The following volunteer and ex-volunteer never off.

THE following volunteer and ex-volunteer naval offi-ers have been confirmed as officers of the Regular

cers have been confirmed as officers of the Regular Navy:

To be Lieutenants—N. Mayo Dyer; F. M. Green; Edward Hooker; H. H. Gorringe; A. W. Muldaur; J. S. Cony; C. O. Neil.

To be Masters—E. S. Keyser; Thomas Nelson; D. C. Kells; Felix McCurley; J. McGowan; G. C. Schutze; E. H. Miller; H. C. Nields; T. F. Wade; J. Y. Green; G. E. Wingate; G. R. Durand; C. A. Schetky; J. K. Winn; T. M. Gardner; C. H. Rockwell; C. M. Anthony; George F. Wilkins.

To be Ensigns—H. W. Grinnell; N. B. Willetts;

Gilbert Morton; W. P. Randall; J. J. Brice; F. Aug., Miller; W. H. Mayer; O. W. Farenholt; A. J. Iverson; W. S. Buck; J. Marthon: E. T. Strong; W. J. Dumont; W. H. Brice; W. H. Webb; C. S. Coy; E. Leonard; D. G. McRitchie; Zera L. Tanner; J. E. Jones; W. Welch; Samuel Belden; J. H. Stimpson; H. R. Baker; E. W. Watson; J. F. Merry; W. W. Rhodes; J. C. Morong; W. C. Gibson; W. B. Arrants; W. Sargent; J. A. Cheeley; W. A. Morgan; W. L. Howorth.

WE have the following from the Norfolk Navy-yard under date of the 23d inst: The Alleghany went out of commission on Wednesday the 18th inst. The Macedonian came out of the dry-dock on the 17th instant, and was taken under the sheers. The apprentice ship Portsmouth, Commander J. E. Skerrett, takes her powder aboard to day preparatory to sailing on a short cruice. The Gettysburg left the Yard on Wednesday, the 18th, took her powder aboard, ran down the bay to try her engines, and returned afterward to the buoy. The number of workmen at this Yard was greatly reduced on the 14th instant. The old contract for raising the sunken vessels at this Yard has been annulled. New proposals for raising the Pennsylvania, Delaware, Raritan, and Columbia will be opened at this Yard on the 28th inst.

AT a council held at Fort Phil. Kearny, in the latter art of last February an Indian made the following

AT a council held at Fort Phil. Kearny, in the latter part of last February an Indian made the following speech:

We have heard that these forts are to be abandoned. It has been told us often, but we have not believed it. We have come to see if it is true. If it is true, tell us so now. We never intended to come here to speak, but we have come to hear what you have to say. The Platte road is the only one we ever gave to the whites. All last Summer you wanted us to come in, but we had no faith in your promises. I know not who is my Great Grandfather, nor my Great Fither, nor my Father. But this I do know: This ground is ours, and you have come here to drive off our game, and we must steal from you to live. I am a soldier. We have come here to hear the words of our Great Father. I want him to give us powder and ball, and when we take it to the village all the other tribes will see it and come in to treat, knowing that you are good. My father, when he raised me, told me to shake hands with the white man; that they were strong, and I should try and be friendly with them. He also told me to fight my enemies. The whites came to kill off our game, to massacre our old men, and I considered them my enemies, and have fought them; but if you promise to leave here now, or soon, we will cease fighting. Take pity on us.

Major-General. Halleck, commander of the military divisions of the Pacific has issued the following order:

divisions of the Pacific has issued the following order: All mounted infantry in this division will, on the receipt of this order, be dismounted, and their horses and horse equipments turned in to the Quartermaster's Department. Hereafter no infantry will be mounted without the approval of the division commander.

All issues of sugar, coffee, candles, etc., to Indian prisoners of war are forbidden; only the meat, flour, or bread, and salt rations, will be allowed, and the ration of soap, when certified by the issuing officer that it is necessary for cleanliness, and actually used for that object. Indian children under twelve years of age, held with others as prisoners of war, will receive only half rations. Corn and pinole will be substituted for flour when they can be procured more cheaply.

When Indian prisoners are found selling their rations, or any part thereof, the issue to such Indians will be diminished or discontinued, at the discretion of the post permander. This, however, will not be construed to prohibit the substitution of, or exchange for, tobacco. It must be remembered that these issues are permitted merely as a matter of humanity, and they must be strictly limited to that object.

A correspondent sends us the following result of a comparison between a Roper and a Leforcheux gun: While at St. Regis Lake our friend's loud praises of his gun drew upon him the scorn of a certain New Yorker who had a French breech-loader, and claimed for it superiority over the Roper or any other gun ever made. This, of course, led to a trial, with the following result; Roper gun, 16 gauge, weight 6‡ pounds; Leforcheux gun, 12 gauge, weight 7‡ pounds. The charge for both guns was the same, three drachms, hazard ducking powder, one ounce shot, distance 42 yards. The target was an ordinary pamphlet of 116 pages. Three shots for penetration were made, and others to test closeness of shooting, etc. Roper gun, first shot, 114 pages; second shot, 90 pages; third shot, 98 pages; total three shots 302. Leforcheux gun, first shot, 89 pages; second shot, 92 pages; third shot, 75 pages; total three shots 247.

ORDERS have been issued for the abandonment of the line of forts protecting the Powder Hill country, and guarding the famous Black Hill country, embracing Fort Reno, Fort Phil Kearny, and Fort G. F. Smith. This is but carrying out General Sherman's promises to the Sloux at North Platte, last Fall. This intelligence we are informed is received with great disgust by the people of Dakota Territory, who declare that their property is no longer safe, and also by the people of Montana, who are thus shut out from the Black Hills. In future, then, the Powder-river road will be abandoned, and emigrants have now only the Southern route left. and the route by the river to Fort Benton.

U.S. troops was made by Colonel Kearny's command in 1845, in his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, when his men marched twenty-five hundred miles in ninety-nine days, including all delays as well as time lost in councils with the Indians.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to Tun Editon of the Aust and Navy Jounnal, Box 3,201, New

SUGGESTIONS FOR AN INFANTRY UNIFORM.

Suggestions for an infantry uniform.

To the Bailer of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sin: As it has been the general impression that we were to have a new uniform, some of the regiments do not, although the war ended two years ago, wear dress hats and scales—the officers not wishing to spend unnecessarily fifty or sixty dollars for hats and epaulets, or to have their wagons lumbered with three or four packing boxes, filled with such useless trash as the dress hats and scales of their men.

Officers whose duties do not require them to wear uniform oftener than once or twice a year may not, perhaps, find the present style objectionable, but for daily wear it is nither comfortable, becoming, nor serviceable. While a uniform should be neat, pretty, and durable, it should be adapted by its shape and color to the particular service a soldier is expected to perform, and should so mark the wearer that, at ordinary speaking distance, the arm, regiment, and company to which he belongs can be determined at a glance.

It seems impossible to invent a head covering that will answer both for dress and fatigue, and be stylish, appropriate, and comfortable at any time—is heavy and hot in warm weather, and no protection in cold. I never heard of, and certainly never saw, a man to whom it was becoming. The forage cap is ugly, with the visor down, or turned either way; it is no protection from sun, rain, or cold, and it is worse than useless to wear the mark of company and regiment on it, as designated by the Regulations.

For dress occasions give officers and men the cadet fatigue cap (now worn by officers as a forage cap) braided in accordance with the rank of the wearer. Two or

the mark of company and regiment on it, as designated by the Regulations.

For dress occasions give officers and men the cadet fatigue cap (now worn by officers as a forage cap) braided in accordance with the rank of the wearer. Two or three colored feathers, or a light pompon placed vertically in the front of the cap, substituting light leather for the pasteboard stiffening in the cap.

For forage hat for officers and men, let us have a narrow-brimmed, low-crowned, dust-colored felt hat, as light in weight as possible.

The designation of arm, regiment, and company for the men can be sewed on the hat and cap, either embroidered with cotton thread, made of tissue, or cut out of cloth. The brass letters, numbers, etc., are a nuisance to officers and men, easily lost or broken, and there is hardly a soldier's name on the muster roll that has not a charge against it of two or three cents for some of these miserable brases.

The dress cap suggested takes up but little room, and

to officers and men, easily lost or broken, and there is hardly a soldier's name on the muster roll that has not can charge against it of two or three cents for some of these miserable brasses.

The dress cap suggested takes up but little room, and is not injured if carried in the knapsack; an accidental wetting will not ruin it, and it is tolerably comfortable, and, we think, pretty. The forage hat is light and comfortable, protects the face and neck from the sun, and, with the brim turned down from the rain, it is, moreover, not injured by sun, rain, or knocks.

The leather stock should be abolished; it is useless, and a long-necked soldier with a leather dog-collar showing above his coat, is not a pretty sight; it is an annoyance and expense to the Government and soldier. Let the men be furnished with a white woolen undershirt, with sleeves cut off above the elbow, without collar or binding, but out well away from the neck. A blue, or other colored, overshirt, with long sleeves, without collar or binding, but approaching nearer the neck than the undershirt, but not touching it. This will prevent the present garrison style of paper collars and cravats of all sizes and colors—sweat and dust make the ordinary shirt binding rough, and the neck sore.

For night work or early morning marches, we are in favor of putting on a third, or even a fourth shirt as better for the men, than wearing an overcoat; and in the heat of the day, it is easier carried than the coat.

Mustache and beard should be worn full, and at least long enough to protect the chroat. The hair should be worn short in Summer for uniformity, and long in Winter, to protect the ears and neck—long in the field, as a protection from mosquitos and the sun. Under ordinary circumstances there is no danger from vermin; if there is, two hours are sufficient to shave the faces and crop the hair of the entire command. If it is necessary for an officer, to report the men. An old and well-trained soldier is an next and clean in his habits as any dandy or lady.

knee. While performing his camp duties after the march the soldier carries the same weight of mud and dust on his legs that he did during the march.

Let us have pantaloons similar in shape to those worn by the Fifth New York Volunteers during the war. Loose and baggy at the waist, hips, seat and knee, terminating a few inches below the knee in a binding and buckle; easy drawers tieing just below the knee; long, well-knit blue woolen socks, coming well up to the knee, covering the bottom of the drawers, and kept up by the pantaloons buckling around and outside of the tops; canvas, or what is better, brown leather gaiters or leggins fitting neatly the foot, ankle and leg to the knee, kept in place by a strap under the foot, and tied with strings up the outside of the leg (strings are lighter and more easily replaced than buckles). The gaiter might be made high enough in front, to protect the knee when kneeling.

The gaiter will protect the leg below the knee from dew, dust, grass and briars, and will be a partial protection from cactus; at a rest, it can be easily removed, and the weight lightened by clearing it of the mud and dust. Removed as soon as camp is reached, a soldier feels lightened for performing his camp duties, and is relieved from that dirty drabbled feeling every man has with a wet, muddy or dusty pair of pantaloons flapping around his ankles.

What tired man does not know the additional fatigue, as well as trial to the temper, caused by one shoe catching on, or even striking, the pantaloon on the other leg.

his ankles.

What tired man does not know the additional fatigue, as well as trial to the temper, caused by one shoe catching on, or even striking, the pantaloon on the other leg. This style of leg covering for footmen is loose where it should be, and tight in the proper place.

Six men out of ten are too broad across the hips to look well in tight clothes. The rear view of a fat, broadseated man in tight jacket and tight pantaloons is ridiculous; but in a loose jacket and pantaloons, so baggy as hardly to indicate the wearer's shape, if not a specimen of manly beauty, is at least better looking than in the present infantry dress coat and tight pants, and he is certainly more comfortably and serviceably dressed.

With the exception of the head covering, let the soldier wear the same uniform for dress and for fatigue; of course, wearing his soiled clothes for fatigue, and his best suit for dress occasions.

In garrison the gaiters might be dispensed with, except for dress occasions and cold weather.

For infantry officers the same style of dress cap, forage hat and gaiters as proposed for the men; short, easy-fitting pantaloons; dress-coat same as now worn, but double-breasted, for all grades, rank and regiment, braided on the collar and sleeve; no shoulder straps. Abolish epaulets as ugly and expensive, clumsy to carry about the country, troublesome to attach to and remove from the coat.

Our heavy swords and leather scabbards are humbugs. The first rain ruins the scabbard (pasteboard covered with thin leather). With the exception of the officers

from the coat.

Our heavy swords and leather scabbards are humbugs. The first rain ruins the scabbard (pasteboard covered with thin leather). With the exception of the officers lately appointed, hardly any officer carries the infantry sword. Give us a bright, straight, short, narrow sword in a bronze-metal scabbard. A plain black belt, narrow and light, without rings or swivels, substituting for the belt-plate a plain gilt buckle and leather loops. If the sash is to be retained, abolish it except for guard duty; it is certainly not ornamental as now worn, not only concealed by the sword-belt, but increasing the size of the wearer's waist.

Let each arm of the service be allowed to select

only concealed by the sword-belt, but increasing the size of the wearer's waist.

Let each arm of the service be allowed to select the style and color of its own uniform and facings. When the horses of a battery of artillery or camp of davalry can be concealed from the enemy's view the men of those commands can always find cover. So these arms can indulge in bright colored uniforms and as broad facings as they please.

Infantry, however, on the skirmish line may have to crawl on the ground, and depend for concealment on a bunch of weeds or a tuft of grass; so their uniform should not be a prominent color, but rather a neutral that will not show dirt. Their facings, if bright, should be sufficiently narrow not to make them good marks for the enemy at a hundred yards distance.

If we are to wait for a new uniform until all the clothing in the Quartermaster's Department is issued, gaiters should be issued to the infantry, and the men be allowed to shorten the pantaloons.

Would it not be economy to sell the clothing now rotting in the Government store-houses? The quality is so poor that it is hardly worth transporting to the troops. At all events the issue price should be lowered. Beady-made clothing stores now sell the cavalry overcoat for \$5; the infantry for \$4. I was to-day offered an infantry overcoat, dress-coat, pants and blouse for \$10. The articles were new, unworn, compared favorably in quality with the clothing now issued by the Government.

Government issues blankets at \$14 a pair; citizens

Government:
Government issues blankets at \$14 a pair; citizens sell the same blankets at \$5 a pair.

When officers go among citizens, let them wear the proper undress uniform, or, what is better, if they can sfford it—that is, have an income in addition to their pay—leave the entire "shop" at home, and wear citizen's clothes throughout.

INFANTRY MAN.

### PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journ

Sin: In your issue of to-day, you publish the text of Mr. Schenck's Army Pay Bill, of which you say, editorially, "the bill, as a whole, seems to us to contain few objectionable features, and these can be eliminated during its passage through Congress." I hope this may be the case and my purpose in writing at this time is to call the attention of those interested to some of these "objectionable features," and to endeavor to point out a means for elimination.

Section 3. provides a handsome substitute for the

means for elimination.
Section 3, provides a handsome substitute for the "longevity rations of all active officers but excepts retired officers from its operations.
Section 5, says retired officers shall receive but half the pay of their grade.

Are these provisions just? We remain on the active

list doing the duties and receiving the pay provided by law, until we are rendered incapable of doing those duties, either from wounds received or disease contracted law, until we are rendered incapable of doing those duties, either from wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty. Having thus spent that part of life in the service of the country in which we have health, strength, and ability to earn a livelihood, and having become disabled in such service, we are placed on the retired list and receive barely enough to enable us to support our family. But by the provisions above cited, we would be deprived of so much of our pay that those below the rank of major would be unable to support their families on half-pay, and as the law makes us liable to be, at any time, called upon to perform "such duties as he" (the President) "may deem us capable of performing," we are cut off from entering upon any business whereby we might be enabled to add to our scanty pittance.

business whereby we might be enabled to add to our scanty pittance.

I cannot believe that the public would tolerate any attempt to deprive the maimed and disabled soldiers of the Union of any portion of their pensions, yet the present pay of retired officers is given for the same reason, as those pensions are given to the disabled soldier, and these two sections of Mr. Schenck's bill are attempts to deprive retired officers of their just pensions. In conclusion, allow me to request that all retired officers and friends of the Army will personally write to such members of Congress as they may know, asking that retired officers may continue to receive the same proportionate pay, to those on the active list, as at present.

MARCH 14, 1868.

#### PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The experience of years as an artillery officer and subsequent wider experience in the great campaigns of the Rebellion convinces me that the organization of the artillery in regiments, conforming it to the infantry, is detrimental in almost every point of view to the prosperity and efficiency of that most important arm of the service.

The section—which is the smallest amount of artillery that can be profitably employed by itself—is the natural, and should be the fundamental, unit of proper organization. With these views I have sketched, in the form of a law to be enacted by Congress, a plan of organization which I enclose to you. I do so with the object of directing the attention of officers to this subject and of eliciting from them a wide expression of opinion. It will be seen that I elevate very much the position of chief of piece and of gunners—in order to secure for those positions the highest qualifications that are no looked for in an enlisted man. By this organization a single lieutenant with his section could readily serve four guns mounted on a fortification and with very great efficiency.

EX-OFFICER OF ARTILLERY. The section—which is the smallest amount of artillery lat can be profitably employed by itself—is the natural, EX-OFFICER OF ARTILLERY.

single lieutenant with his section could readily serve four guns mounted on a fortification and with very great efficiency.

EXOPPICER OF ARTILLERY
PROPOSED ARTILLERY BILL.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the artillery of the Army, fixed upon and established by the laws prescribing the present military peace establishment, be hereafter organized and constituted so as to consist of one hundred and fifty sections of artillery, each section to be the command of a second lieutenant. That it be composed of two gun detachments, and that it be constituted a unit in itself for all purposes of administration, equipment, and supply.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, that a gun detachment shall consist of the enlisted men necessary to manœuvre one piece of artillery in the field, or to work one or more guns when mounted on a fortification. The maximum strength of a gun detachment to consist of one chief of piece, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a sergeant major of cavalry—of two gun ners who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a sergeant of cavalry—of one corporal, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a sergeant of cavalry—of one corporal, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a sergeant of cavalry—of one corporal, with the rank, pay and emoluments of the same grade in the cavalry, and of eight cannoneers—six drivers and one bugler, having the pay and emoluments of the same grade in the cavalry. Provided, however, that when not actually mounted and equipped for service as field artillery, the gun detachment will be allowed but one artificer and no drivers will be authorized.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Corps of Artillery shall consist of five colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, fifteen majors, sixty captains, one hundred and fifty first lieutenants, and sevently its escond lieutenants, who shall have the same pay and emoluments as officers required for the formation of the one hundred and fifty sections provided for by

oned officer in a company.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be

the duty of the general-in-chief to unite the sections of artillery into such number of batteries as the interests of the service may require. Each battery to consist of two, three or four sections, and to be commanded by a captain. And it shall be lawful to assign to duty with each battery, from the corps of artillery, one second lieutenant and one additional non-commissioned officer, having the same rank, pay and emoluments as a chiefotpiece, and one enlisted man as a clerk.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a force of artillery, consisting of more than a single battery is united by the general-in-chief into one command, it will be competent for him to assign a field officer to command it, provided that, when the requirements of the service will permit, the command of a lieutenant-colonel shall not consist of less than four batteries, or that of a colonel of less than eight batteries; and provided further that to each colonel, when upon duty, there may be assigned one second lieutenant as an assistant, and to each field officer, when on duty with a proper command, such private soldiers from the detachment of unassigned enlisted men as the general-in-chief may think necessary to perform the duties of clerk and messenger. Those employed as clerks to rece the pay and emoluments of a corporal while so employed.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the vacancies created in the grade of first licutenant, by the operation of this act, shall be filled by promotion from the second licutenants, and that there shall be no more appointments.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the general-in-chief, from time to time to transfer officers of the artillery, and that no officer shall be promoted from one grade to another until after examination by a board of officers, which board shall recommend the said promotion or appointment.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the general-in-chief, from time to time to transfer a felicarie from a section, until hi

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That whenever during any emergency it becomes necessary to equip artilery soldiers as infantry, and to employ them as such, the organization by gun detachments and sections shall be preserved, while conforming to the required maneuvres of a battalion.

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: General Orders, No. 86, February 10, 1868, from the Navy Department is worth reading as a legal curicisty. The legal journals should report it for the benefit of the profession. Charges identically the same, are brought against two officers,—a captain and a navigator—in which each of them is charged with being the one who through inattention suffered "a vessel of the Navy to run (or be run) upon a shoal." The wording of each charge is the same excepting that one reads "to run," the other "to be run" (no person in the service will accuse the Department of any "technical quibble" there) and the specifications only differ in the substituting of names and rank. Each officer has in this case been charged with and found

cuse the Department of any "technical quibble" there) and the specifications only differ in the substituting of names and rank.

Each officer has in this case been charged with and found guitty of doing, what it has hitherto been considered that only one person could do at one and the same time, namely, command a ship and direct her course. No one will deny that the sailing master or navigator is actually responsible for the correctness of his observations and the accuracy with which he locates, on the charts, the position of the ship. By paragraph 1,200, page 216, of the regulations, the commanding officer is "held responsible for the safe conducting and steaming of his ship." It has been decided however, that the commanding officer is not the only person responsible for the safety of a ship; that he is not in supreme command of her when away from the immediate control of the Department or of a superior officer, and that his subordinates who have hither to been in charge of different departments on board, must, when they get into a scrape through inattention, ignorance or by accident not only involve themselves but drag him to disgrace and get him more severely punished than they, because he is the commanding officer and therefore responsible! It is on the principle of "hit him again; he has no business to be a horse."

By law, the captain is responsible for the correctness of the work of the navigator, and it has now been virtually decided, that in case the surgeon permits a man to die, having some disease not on the allowance table; or the paymaster issues bad rations and poor clothing, or the engineer fails to make an Isherwood engine work; or the chaplain dees not discover a dispensation of Providence in a "Chenango" explosion, the poor commander must be responsible and punished for inattention, instead of the officer who, educated for and placed in his supposed responsible position by the Department, is by this new decision, not responsible but is shielded by his superior. It is not pretended in this arti

same offence.

The orders state that "public property to a large amount is lost and the lives of a numerous crew are placed in imminent jeopardy while under the care of officers (making them equally responsible) whom the Department and the public will hold responsible," and yet the punishment is awarded to one of suspension for three years, and to the other of only one year! (Query, whom will the public hold responsible "for the public property to a large amount" lost in conducting the experiments which have far demonstrated that the engines constructed by the

Steam Bureau are worthless and have rendered useless many a fine ship?) Each of the convicted gets the horrible addition of a reprimand, thus placing them in "imminent jeopardy "of being informed, a la General Order No. 85, 1867, that to be reprimanded one must first "be considered as wanting in the qualities of a gentleman." These officers escaped this, but the reprimand falls on the unfortunate counsel who, being lawyer enough to see that the charges could not legally stand from their wording, tries to impress on the highest military tribunal what the justice in the "lowest civil court" would at once admit, and dismiss the case from trial on such indictment. He also saw that an officer as well as "a person is supposed to be innocent, until proved guilty. And that, when charges are brought against one, the party preferring them has the burden of proof forced on it." that the accused must know of what special act he is guilty before being able to prove his innocence, and that, when an officer is vaguely accused of instention in the performance of his duties as laid down in five and a half pages of regulations, referring to many different subjects, he should know from the prosecuting party the particular inattention which suffered the vessel "to be run upon a shoal." General courts martial in the Navy are getting to be quite common. Their proceedings, at times are so at variance with what has been considered in the service as law and justice, that their former odium and sting are removed. It has of late years, been a rare thing for the decision of a court to rest as the court intended it. The proceedings may be set aside and the court rebuked (if the officer is equited); sent back for revision (and in case the court cannot, on oath, find another verdict, it can find itself "furloughed" and see the acquitted officer dismissed the service); or the finding may be approved and the inevitable reprimand come in the shape of abuse. At this time, however the service may regard the justice of the finding, it will be a so

#### TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

THE following is a roster of commissioned officers of the Twenty-eighth regiment U.S. Infantry, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Smith, U. S-Army, headquarters Little Rock, Ark.:

Army, headquarters Little Rock, Ark.:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel Charles H. Smith, brevet brigadier-general, Little Rock, Ark., commanding regiment and Sub-District Arkansas, and assistant commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands State of Arkansas; Lieutenant-Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, brevet major-general, Little Rock, Ark., president Military Commission and General Court-martial; Major Charles C. Gilbert, brevet colonel, Washington, Ark., commanding post; First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills, Little Rock, Ark., regimental adjutant and acting assistant adjutant-general Sub-District of Arkansas; First Lieutenant Josiah S. Styles, Little Rock, Ark., regimental quartermaster, acting assistant quartermasteer, and acting commissary of post, and acting commissary subsistence sub-district.

COMPANY A.—Captain Alfred L. Hough, brevet colonel, Louisville, Ky., aide-de-camp to Major-General Thomas; First Lieutenant Richard Vance, Little Rock, Ark., commanding company; Second Lieutenant Wm.

Thomas; First Lieutenant Richard Vance, Little Rock, Ark., commanding company; Second Lieutenant Wm. M. Bandy, Little Rock, Ark., with company.

COMPANY B.—Captain James H. Patterson, Little Rock, Ark., commanding company; First Lieutenant Ira McL. Barton, Pine Bluff, Ark., commanding post and Company D; Second Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott, Little Rock, Ark., with company.

COMPANY C.—Captain Albert H. Andrews, brevet major, Little Rock, Ark., commanding company; First Lieutenant John Harold, Little Rock, Ark., with company; Second Lieutenant Charles B. Hall, brevet captain, Little Rock, Ark., acting ordnance officer sub-district.

tain, Little Rock, Ark., acting ordnance officer sub-district.

Company D.—Captain Robert W. Barnard, brevet lieutenant colonel, Fort Sumner, N. M., member of General Court-martial; First Lieutenant James W. Shaw, Pine Bluff, Ark., acting assistant quartermaster, and acting-commissary subsistence of post; Second Lieutenant Willia. M. Williams, Pine Bluff, Ark., with company. Company E.—Captain George S. Pierce, brevet major, Little Rock, Ark., in arrest; First Lieutenant James M. Smith, Little Rock, Ark., commanding company. Company F.—Captain Howard E. Stansbury, brevet major, Washington, Ark., commanding company; First Lieutenant James Collins, Helena, Ark., on detached service as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Wenie, Washington, Ark., with company.

Company G.—Captain Samuel S. Culbertson, Little Rock, Ark., commanding company; First Lieutenant John E. Bennett, Little Rock, Ark., acting assistant adjutant-general Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands State of Arkansas; Second Lieutenant George H. Cook, Little Rock, Ark., Sont Alieutenant George F. Towle, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Hamburg, Ark., agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Second Lieutenant Simon C. Vedder, Camden, Ark., acting assistant adjuant-general Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Second Lieutenant Simon C. Vedder, Camden, Ark., acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary subsistence of post.

Ark., acting assistant quartermaster and acting commis

Ark., acting assistant quartermater and acting commissary subsistence of post.

Company I.—Captain A. Ramsay Nininger, Camden,
Ark., commanding company; First Lieutenant Hanson
H. Crews, brevet captain, Camden, Ark., with company;
Second Lieutenant G. H. Radetzki, Camden, Ark., with

Second Lieutenant G. H. Radetzki, Camden, Ark., with company.

Company K.—Captain J. E. Tourtellotte, brevet colonel, Vicksburg, Miss., on duty at Headquarters Fourth Military District; First Lieutenant Charles T. Witherell, brevet major, Washington, Ark., acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary subsistence of post; Second Lieutenant John A. Payne, Washington, Ark., with company.

### ARMY PERSONAL

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Second Lieutenant J. W. Steele, Thirty-eighth U. S. In-fantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been grassevet Captain James T. Leavy, First Lieutenant onth U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the General of the Army, leave of abonce for six months has been granted Second Lieutenat H. M. Bragg, Third U. S. Cavalry.

BREVET Lieutenant Colonel L. L. Langdon hasigned to special duty at the Headquarters, nent of the East, in the city of Philadelphia.

On leaving New Orleans, Major General Hancock transferred the command of the Fifth Military District to Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, the senior officer serving in that command.

FIRST Lieutenant William Atwood, Nineteenth Infantry, has been assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brevet Major-General Gillem commanding Fourth District.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Second Lieutenant B. F. Bell, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri fer an extension of ten days.

Brever Brigadier General James W. Forsyth, acting inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri has been ordered to proceed to Fort Harker, Kansas, under special instructions from Major-General Sheridan.

First Lieutenant A. H. Nickerson, adjutant Twenty-third Infantry, has been appointed acting assistant adjutant-general, District of the Lakes. Brevet Major-General Geo. Cook, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-third U. S. Infantry commanding. Headquarters, Camp Warner,

Oregon.

Brever Major Egbert W. Olcott, first lieutenant First
U. S. Artillery, has recently been tried before a General
Court-martial which convened in the city of New York.
Major Olcott was found guilty of a violation of the 45th
and 9th articles of war, and was sentenced to be cashiered.
The sentence in thic case has been approved by the
President.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Head-quarters, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the week ending 15th March, 1868: First Lieutenant John R. Thompson, Third U. S. Infantry, March 12, 1868, leave of absence; First Lieutenant G. A. Hessleberger, Third U. S. Infantry, March 15, 1868, returning from leave of absence.

CAPTAIN J. W. Clous Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, having reported in person at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, in compliance with paragraph 12, Special Orders No. 41, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Hays, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with his company. company.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Mitchell, captain Thirty-seventh Infantry, aide de camp, accempanted Major-General Hancock to Washington, D. C.; Brevet Major W. P. Wilson, captain Twenty-first Infantry, and First Lieutenant J. D. Graham, Second Cavalry, aidesdecamp to Major-General Hancock were ordered to remain on duty, at Headquarters Fifth Military District, until further orders.

BREVET Major-General George Sykes, lieutenant-

until further orders.

Brever Major-General George Sykes, Heutenantcolonel, Fifth Infantry, having reported at Fifth Milltary Headquarters, in compliance with Paragraph 7, of
Special Orders No. 44, current series, from Headquarters
of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, has been ordered
to report in person to the commanding officer, District
of Louisiana, to take command of the Twentieth Infantry, and the post at Baton Rouge, La.

First Lieutenant James N. Morean, Thirty sight, M.

fantry, and the post at Baton Rouge, La.

First Lieutenant James N. Morgan, Thirty-eighth U.
S. Infantry, will, on the adjournment of the General
Court-martial, convened by Special Orders No. 42, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, of which he is a member, be relieved from duty
in the District of New Mexico, and will proceed to Fort
Hays, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer of
that post for duty with his company.

CADET Wim. A. Hawkins, U. S. Military Academy,
has been tried by a General Court-martial, and having,
been found gullty of being absent from his room for a
longer period than half an hour between tattoe and
reveille on the 14th and 15th of January, has been sentenced "To be confined to the area of the Cadet Barracks until the ensuing encampment, and then to be
confined to the limits of the camp during the period of
said encampment."

confined to the limits of the camp during the period of said encampment."

A MILITARY Commission was appointed to meet at Montgomery, Alabama, at 10 o'ciock, A. M., on the 18th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of H. K. Quillan, citizen of Auburn, Alabama, and such other persons as may be brought before it by orders from these headquarters. Detail for the commission: Brevet Brigadier-General Julius Hayden, lieutenant-colonel: Fifteenth Infantry; Captain William H. Hellman, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Robert Harrison, Thirty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant James Ulio, Sixteenth Infantry; is appointed judge-advocate of the commission.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Lyon, C. T., on Thursday, March 26, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Penrose, captain Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major R. H. Tilton, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major R. H. Tilton, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major R. H. Tilton, Expending Fifth U. S. Infantry; Captain L. P. Gillette, Seventh U. S. Cavatry; First Lieutenant Charles Porter, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John I. Lambert, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John B. Briggs, Third U. S. Infantry, U. S. Infantry.

### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868

r of the Journal will always be glad to receive, fro two services, correspondence and general communication s in the two services, correspondence and haracter suited to its columns. It is ne riter should, in all cases, accompany his sary that the name

re especially requested to give us early notification of all rs of general interest; of the movement of vessels and tr

change in the address of a paper, care should be take us address. ng a ci

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expresions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOUNNAL.

The postage on the JOUNNAL is theorety-five cents a year, payab unarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year could be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longe erectype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the bacumbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SII DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for siz months, invariably is deance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quar remater's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made paya is to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

#### THE ARMY IN THE SOUTH.

WHEN the Army Appropriation bill came up, last Saturday, before the Senate, the usual per formance was enacted. One gentleman proposed that, on and after the first day of May, the Army be reduced to 20,000 men, and that "the President proceed to muster out men and officers" till he got to that maximum. This novel proposition for May moving did not seem to go down; and the cool ignoring of the General of the Army, and the substitution of the President, in the proposed work of reduction, did not help its success. When this amendment was voted down, another gentleman proposed that, on and after the first day of May, the Army be reduced to 30,000 men, and that "th President proceed to make all necessary orders and regulations for the mustering out." This amendment suffered the fate of its predecessor.

We have so many times shown the impolicy and the folly of tinkering away at the Army at the present juncture of domestic and foreign affairs that we do not design to repeat our arguments. Everybody knows that, spurred on by the frantic tax-payer - that imperious "constituent," who rides the poor Congressmen mercilessly, and at each symptom of faltering jerks the curb in his jaws and puts the rowels in his flank-Congress is forever slashing, or threatening to slash, at the Army and Navy, and to cut them down, like the fruitless fig tree of the Scriptures. The other day somebody introduced a bill to abolish the Navyor to come as near doing it as practicable. long as the cry of "retrenchment and reform" was the rallying cry, and "economy" the oriflamme, we cared less, knowing that these were necessary to do deadly battle at the polls. But now a new element has been introduced, and a dangerous one The reduction or maintenance of the Army is influenced by political considerations; and we protest against its being made a subject of party warfare

That political views are now mixed up with the Army question is evident from the debate just referred to. The two propositions for reduction were made by Senators of the same party, were supported exclusively by Senators of that party, and opposed exclusively by Senators of the opposite party. Secondly, when the vote was taken on the 30,000 proposition, the lines were drawn with great strictness, all the Democrats voting one way, and all the Republicans, except three, the other Thirdly, the arguments for and against reduction were based on the political struggle regarding reconstruction. All those who opposed the Congressional plan of reconstruction urged the inexpediency or folly of the latter as the reason why the Army should not be employed in carrying it out. All those who favored the Congressional plan insisted that, because of its excellence, the Army should be employed to carry it The press is beginning to take the same view. We find one journal, after arguing vigor ously about "economy" and inquiring "of what use is this waste?" slipping out its real motive in a sentence of this sort: "Of course, if the policy of Congress were abandoned, no Army whatever

by both the amendments, and all their supporters, shows the same political bias. Instead of putting the work of reduction into the War Office or into the Headquarters of the Army, where it belongs, it was proposed to take it away from General GRANT and give it to the President. All the opponents of General Grant voted for this plan of going to work. And, instead of reducing the Army ac cording to some fixed and impartial rule-whether of the last-formed regiments or what not-a general authority was to be given to the President to "issue orders" of such kind as he liked, cutting off such portions of the Army as he pleased, or as suited his purpose. It was expressly proposed that the General should not be intrusted with this duty, although his past conduct has indicated that no man in the country would decide more justly in what way reduction should be made for the inter-

ests of the Army and the country.

We protest against the spirit of this discussion, as being one which tends to make the existence and efficiency of the Army too much dependent on partisan politics. It is very true that the extra garrison and provost duties imposed upon the troops at the South require a larger force than customary there; but that force is very much smaller in proportion to the whole Army than is commonly thought, and the mustering out of the whole would not bring the Army down to the limits proposed. The main point is, however, that the Army is there, according to its understanding, not for carrying out the policy of any party, but for executing the laws of the country, by whomsoever made; and when the laws of a country are to be spurned and put in contempt merely because they were made by a majority of the representatives of the people, instead of by a unanimous vote, it is a dangerous epoch for the country. Laws are laws, and must be obeyed, if any respect is to be paid to the nation.

But it was not only or chiefly the enforcement of obedience to the laws which called the Army to the South. It was the necessity of preserving order and insuring the security of society. That there was such necessity was proved by the unimpeachable testimony of very many officers, of the highest rank, of the soundest judgment, of the purest integrity, and without political bias, or else representing all parties. If their testimony is impugned as false, of course there is an end to the argument with persons who choose to take that view-with such we have no discussion. And the great fact is, that the protection thus proved to be necessary was designed for all classes at the South -for the freedmen in some localities, for whites in others. It was designed to prevent a civil war perhaps a negro insurrection; to make life and property safe. We did not put the Army there for the sake of the blacks, nor for the sake of the whites, nor for the sake of the South, in general, but for the sake of the Union, which would have been disgraced by allowing a series of brawls and riots to go on there for want of proper authority to subdue them.

This point, probably, will, by all but intense partisans, be conceded. But it will be asked whether the South is not quiet now. We reply that it is. It is as quiet as two wrestlers who have been pulled off from each other and are held off by a stronger force. The order and law prevailing in the South are a testimony not to the useless ness but to the efficiency of the Army; and this is just the point which people who give way to the natural and ordinarily just desire to be free from military control fail to see. And, in conclusion, if it be demanded how long the South should continue under military control, we answer freely, not one day after such civil governments shall take their place as shall be recognized by the General Government at Washington. If this requires ten days, then ten days is the time the Army ought to stay there; or if ten years, then the military con-We do not propose to trol should last ten years. express an opinion whether the view taken by Congress of the condition of the Southern States is or is not the true one. It is enough to say that, whatever the political complexion of any Con gress, until governments exist at the South which the national laws recognize as valid, to take away

authority, and to expose the South to the possibility of chaos. The political question must first be settled, and then the Army withdrawn. It is an experiment as rash as it is triffing to pull away a man here and a man there at the South, in order to save his pay for a few weeks, and then watch to see if there is a riot. When civil authority is restored to the South, take all the troops away; but guesses at Southern sentiment meanwhile, as a basis for the quantity of troops required, are mere waste of time and tongue.

#### THE HAVRE FAIR.

THERE has been much talk in the Senate Chamber about the Naval Fair which is to be opened next May at Havre. Mr. SUMNER has urged the giving of Government funds to help American exhibitors at that show to forward and display their wares; other Senators have made light of the enterprise as private in character, or, at least, national, and not international. It is clear that the maritime show will be chiefly for the behoof of France, who, lagging far behind her great rivals, Great Britain and America, in her commercial marine, seeks to teach her people-her shipwrights, engineers, outfitters, marine inventors—by actual observation and comparison of details, how the gap must be made up, and the pace of progress kept in future. Still, it is unsafe to infer that because a project like this benefits one country most, it cannot benefit another at all. The degree of national aid to be furnished must depend, of course, on the nature of the undertaking.

Abreast with the leading powers in her navy, France, as we have said, has not, of late years, pushed to the front in her commercial marine. Hence, we find the Havre Fair to be designed chiefly, if not exclusively, for the benefit of the latter. High officials in the administration of navigation, public works, and commerce, with the Emperor and Prince Napoleon at their head, superintend the exhibition. What is solid and useful will be the basis of the fair, of course; but there will be beside, we observe, "complemental classes" of "art" and "nautical sports," and a casino" has gone up, in which fetes of several kinds are to be had. We observe, too, from the Paris correspondence of the New York Times, who furnishes us with all these facts, that M. CHAMPY, honorary president of the Society of Parisian Regattas, and M. FLEURET, architect and engineer, and president of the Paris Rowing Club. are prominent among the committees.

The five groups of navigation, goods, fishing, agriculture, and complemental classes, according to the same authority, complete the show; and these are subdivided into forty-three classes. cial attention is to be given to inventions of all kinds, and particularly to those for saving lives from wrecks. Naval construction and fisheries will be carefully attended to, and there will even be an art gallery for marine pictures. Foreign products are, of course, entered free at the custom-house, and prizes will be awarded toward the end of August. Articles, too, are, most happily, to be exhibited by kind, not by nationalities.

We have space for but few details of the contruction of the Fair. The buildings are simple, built of brick, forming a great square at the rear of the Lenormand Docks, with a large garden in the centre. At the corners are pavilions; the galleries are 1,300 yards long, covered with zinc, and with boarded floors; the whole area occupied is twenty acres. The juries are to be professional, and elected by the exhibitors. More than 3,000 exhibitors are already inscribed. Steam power is furnished for machinery requiring it. The rates charged to exhibitors for space are moderate (twenty-five francs per superficial yard, fifteen per half yard, ten per quarter yard), with a less rate for worse places. These facts we take from several correspondents, particularly the one already referred to. We cannot doubt that, if our countrymen compete, they will carry off a large share of the laurels, as in maritime inventions and in our commercial marine they are in the front rank.

A FEW weeks ago a bill was introduced into the House to restore Captain Thomas H. STEVENS to would be needed." Fourthly, the mode proposed the military authority is to take away all lawful the place he occupied upon the Navy Register pre7;

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vious to the rearrangement of rank made by the board appointed for that purpose a few years ago. Captain Stevens is one of the most gallant officers in the Navy, having frequently proved his bravery under fire, and we hope he will be restored to the position from which he was taken.

WE publish elsewhere, in this issue, some suggestions for an Infantry uniform, many of which could at once be adopted with decided benefit to the service. We do not endorse all the views of our correspondent; but we know that he is fitted, by an extended experience and a variety of service, to speak advisedly of anything which concerns the Infantry branch of the service.

In this connection we desire to call the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that, owing to the large sales by the Government of surplus soldiers' clothing, it is quite possible for an enlisted man, stationed in the vicinity of any one of our large cities, to buy any portion of his uniform from clothing stores, much cheaper than he obtains it direct from the Government. As long as this is the case, a soldier should be allowed to avail himself of the reduction in price, and not be compelled to pay at the rate of nine dollars for an overcoat which he can buy of citizens for five.

We do not see how this matter can be remedied, except by selling all the clothing now on hand, or, at least, all the coats, pants, and overcoats, and fixing upon a new uniform. As it now is, private soldiers very justly complain that it is humiliating for them when they wear their overcoats in a city to see similar garments on nine-tenths of the omnibus and car drivers they meet. It is important that the rank and file of the Army should feel a pride in the uniform they wear, and this feeling cannot be fostered as it should be as long as they do not have a dress which is exclusively their own. In some sections of the country, during the war, it was not an uncommon sight to see a collection of people in which almost every man, woman and child had on some part of the United States uni-Although this state of things was then unavoidable, it is now a positive injury to the service to have its habiliments worn by those who are not in the service of the Government. The desire to retrench in the matter of Army expenditure has such a hold on Congress that it is perhaps too much to expect that any action will be taken in this matter during the present session; but we nevertheless desire to call the attention of that body to this subject, even though the appeal be ineffectual.

The seven new French iron-clad rams of the Alma class, which M. Dupux de Lome has constructed for the French Government, are now getting completed. The Thetis is now at Toulon; the Alma was launched a few months ago at Lorient—its model was exhibited last year at the Exposition. The class consists of the Alma, Armide, Atalante, Indianne, Jeanne d'Arc, Reine Blanche, and Thetis. Of these, four are already afloat, and the rest will soon be launched. It is worth while to note some of the prominent points of this new type of war vessels.

The design, in general, adopts a "central fort," with "four fixed towers." Their length is 70 metres (about 230 feet); their breadth, 14 metres (about 46 feet); their draught, when loaded, 5.96 metres (about 19 1-2 feet); their displacement, 3,400 tons. The keels and the bulwarks of the central forts are of wood; the bulwarks before and behind the forts are plated 15 millimetres (about six-tenths of an inch) thick. The entire armor rests on the wooden shell; the thickness of the plates which surround the part of the ship above the water-line is 15 centimetres—not quite six inches.

The central fort is 12 metres (about 38 feet) in length, and armed with plates 12 centimetres thick, or a little less than five inches. It is pierced with four port holes, two on each side. The elevation of the battery is 2.30 metres above the water-line. The transverse structure, in front and rear, is covered with plates 12 centimetres—a little less than five inches. At the four angles are four fixed towers, each armed with a gun en barbette, and protected by revolving shields. Their fire is designed to converge at close quarters in any direction against

the enemy, and to furnish a plunging fire. The wall of the towers is composed of a plate 12 millimetres (about half an inch) thick, of a wooden backing of 24 centimetres (or not quite 10 inches), and a cuirass of 10 centimetres (or about 4 inches).

Now, as to the artillery. This will consist of four rifled cannon of 19 centimetres—say 7 1-2 inch guns—in the central battery, four rifled cannon of 16 centimetres—say 6 1-4 inches—in the towers, and four smaller bronze rifled guns.

An officer who has seen the *Thetis* at Toulon writes us that the guns of the second size are breech-loaders. The ram at the bow is a bronze affair, weighing 22,000 kilogrammes, say 50,000 pounds.

The engines have nominally 450 horse-power, developing a maximum of 1,800 horse-power. At 72 turns a minute, they are expected to furnish a speed of 12 1-2 knots. The capacity of the coal bunkers is 300 tons.

We have particularized this description, condensing it somewhat, from our able contemporary and exchange, the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*, because the introduction of so large a class of new and peculiar war vessels into the French navy is worthy of note, as marking at least a minor epoch in construction.

THE third section of the Army Pay Bill proposed by Mr. Schenck provides a substitute for the present longevity ration, but excludes retired officers from any benefits which might, under its provisions, accrue to them by reason of length of service. The retired officers of the Army comprise those who have served forty or more consecutive years; those who have become incapacitated for active duty by long and faithful service, by wounds or injury received or disease contracted from exposure in the line of duty, and, in general, of those who have, from any cause, become crippled in the performance of their duties. These officers are, in many cases, not employed, but they are liable to be assigned by the President to such duty as they are capable of performing, receiving the full pay of their grade only when employed, being at all other times on half pay. This provision seems just and proper, and is not, we believe, complained of.

It will thus be seen that inasmuch as re tired officers are debarred from promotion the longevity ration is of more importance to them than to any other class of officers, and yet Mr. SCHENCK proposes to cut them off entirely from the operation of that section of his bill which gives an extra compensation for every five years continuous service. The small amount which would be saved by such sharp practice as is proposed would do but little toward reducing the national expenses, while such an unfair discrimination against those who have been disabled in the service of their country is unworthy of a people whose present peace and prosperity is, in no small degree, due to those very persons whose scanty pittance it is now proposed to curtail. Most retired officers are men of family, and, as a natural consequence, their expenses do not decrease with advancing years, nor are their disabilities of a kind likely to be removed or lessened by time, and they are undoubtedly entitled to the benefits of length of service as well as those whose strength is unimpaired by age, disease, or casualty.

We are glad to learn that measures are being taken to call the attention of Congress to the injustice which it is proposed to do a very deserving class of officers, and we have every reason to believe that these representations will not be unheeded.

THE Senate has passed the Army Appropriation bill and it has gone to the House. Mr. Davis and Mr. Buckalew offered amendments, the one reducing the Army after May 1st to 20,000, the other to 30,000, rank and file. Both were voted down. The Indian Appropriation bill was also passed; also the bill authorizing the Peace Commissioners to conclude a treaty with the Navajo Indians now on the Busque Rotondo, and appropriating \$150,000 for their removal. The disagreement between the two houses on the bill for the payment of soldiers at Launemeg grounds have soldiers at McCommittee of Conference on the Invalid Pension bill reported that they had been unable to agree on the provision reducing the rates of interest on the Naval Pension bill the payment of soldiers at McChassepot. In the provision reducing the rates of interest on the Naval Pension bill the payment of soldiers at McChassepot. In the payment of soldiers at McCh

sion Fund to three per cent. The Senate insisted, and another Committee of Conference was appointed.

A telegram was read from General Meade, stating that if the bill pending before Congress is passed, directing military commanders to fill offices with those qualified to take the test oath, its execution will be entirely impracticable. A bill was introduced donating captured ordnance for a monument to the late General Sedewick. A resolution was adopted restoring Commander George W. Dory, from the retired list to the position on the register to which he is entitled.

In the House, Mr. WASHBURNE, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines. The bill providing for the continuance of the Freedman's Bureau for one year was passed. Mr. Wood spoke in opposition to it, making in the course of his remarks serious charges against General Howard. Mr. Elior spoke in favor of the bill and denounced the charges made against General Howard as vile slanders, and read a letter from that officer denying them.

Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to authorize the sale of twenty acres of land in the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Mr. Garfield a bill for the sale of Harper's Ferry; Mr. Banks a bill for the regulation of labor in the navy-yards of the United States, and of the compensation thereof; Mr. Pike a bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy and Marine Corps. The Senate Bill directing the entry of a credit of \$3,636 to the account of Major A. L. Brewer, late Army paymaster, who lost his life by the explosion of a steamer on the Mississippi River, and which sum stands charged as a balance against him, was passed; Mr. Higby asked, but failed to obtain, leave to report from the Committee on Ordnance, a resolution directing an examination to be made as to the merits of the Ryan and Hitchcock revolving fort for harbor defences.

It is reported that Austria contemplates the re-organization of its naval forces in the Adriatic, so as to form, after the manner of France and England an experimental squadron to be composed of five frigates (three of them iron-clad), two steam corvettes, and three gunboats. One division of this force would remain in the Levant, while the two others would perform evolutions at sea for the exercise and instruction of the crews.

THE British naval estimates for the ensuing year provide for a substantial and considerable addition to the iron-clad fleet. Four powerful broadside iron-clads of nearly 4,000 tons each, in addition to the rival turret ships Monarch and Captain are already building; and now the Admiralty propose to lay down a new Hercules, a turret ship, a ram, and a "Monitor" as it is called. Dating from their entrance into office, the present Board of Admiralty will have initiated the construction, when these estimates are passed, of no less than nine powerful iron-clads in addition to a colonial "Monitor." The sum required for the Navy will be about \$50,000,000 gold.

THE subject of the re-organization of the British army will soon engage the attention of Parliament.

THE long-promised 9-inch Whitworth gun has at last appeared at Woolwich. It will bear a charge of 45 lbs. of powder and a projectile weighing 300 lbs. It is three tons heavier than the Woolwich 9-inch gun, but the projectile is some 50 lbs. lighter, though about equal weights of powder are used in the two guns. The cost of the new gun is alleged against it—\$16,000.

THE Committee of the House of Commons to select the best small arms and award prizes for them, has given the second prize of \$3,000 to Mr. Henry for his rifle. The first prize, \$5,000, and the third, \$1,500, have not been adjudged.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to elevate the moral and religious tone of the seamen of the British navy, which, according to all reports, will very well bear improvement. The First Lord of the Admiralty is to preside at a May meeting intended to extend the operations of Scripture-readers in the Navy. Admiral Cooper Key, director-general of naval ordnance, lately addressed a meeting in Liverpool on the same subject, and Admiral Sir James Hope subsequently presided at similar meetings in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

With the approach of Spring, France is gradually assuming the appearance of a great camp. Eight divisions of infantry are to be exercised at Chalons, this year, and another camp will be organized in the South, at Launemegan, Upper Pyrenees; while at Marseilles, grounds have been obtained for a camp, wherein the soldiers at Marseilles and Aix may be practiced in the Chassepot. It is said that the authorities are working hard to get the National Guard Mobile organized for Angust 15th.

# EARLY ARMY HISTORY.

EARLY ARMY HISTORY.

THE great military events that have transpired in this country within the last few years having awakened a lively interest, hitherto but little felt, in the military establishment and economy of this nation, it is deemed a fitting time to gratify and nourish that interest by presenting, in as concise a manner as possible, a narrative of the early growth and development of that institution, which from the smallest beginning, has gradually increased and kept pace with the wonderful developments of the nation in other respects.

The inquirer searches in vain for any connected account or record of the many important events that have transpired in the Army since its formation: or of the manifold services which it has performed; especially as being the advance guard upon the edge of civilization, against the aborigines, in the settlement and development of this now populous, rich, and thriving country. The war with Great Britain in 1812–15, and that with Mexico in 1846–8, arrested for a moment the attention of the muse of history, and the events of these periods have been recorded. But the interval preceding, intermediate, and subsequent—times when the word peace was scarcely less known to the Army—have almost entirely escaped the military chronicler.

Powerful and warlike Indian tribes, covering the extent of kingdoms, have been checked and controlled by the Army, until, by a fatal destiny, they have passed away before the tide of civilization—surely, mysteriously passed into oblivion—until their names even are for gotten and unknown, save where they have been retained upon the mountains, rivers, and lakes of the vicinity where once they dwelt. Many of these tribal names, most difficult of pronunciation and orthography, have however, been retrieved from oblivion by the strange taste of the present venerable secretary of the Navy, through his application of them to our national vessels. With the exception of the Seminoles in Florida, scarcely is it known what part the Army performed in this most feated and driven at every point, they were at length, by the repeated calls and constant efforts of Washington, gradually replaced by more regular and better disciplined troops. These, taught the lessons of war by hard experience, and often through bitter adversity, were at length, by indomitable perseverance, enabled to turn the tide of defeat into one of victory: and their enemy—contemptuous and arrogant—led on by the Fabian strategy of Washington, were at length worn out and forced to give up the contest.

The colonies—now become the United States—were deeply in debt, the treasury without funds, credit unestablished, and their commers—manufactures, and agriculture had been checked by the operations of the war. The Army, therefore, from necessity was totally disbanded, and these patriots, impoverished, but rich in the consciousness of their own achievements, laid aside their arms and returned to the pursuits of civil life: a spectacle of devoted heroism seldom equalled in the world's history.

world's history.

Congress had made no provision for paying the arrearages due these heroes, nor for rewarding them in any way for their services. The long-existing ties which, in consequence of the common hardships and dangers of a long and protracted war had united these old companions in arms, were now more closely co which, in consequence of the common hardships and dangers of a long and protracted war had united these old companions in arms, were now more closely comented by the treatment they experienced at the hands of their political friends. They had a very sad and desperate future before them, when, helpless and totally devoid of means, they retired to civil life. This wretched prospect, together with regret at approaching separation, suggested an association to continue after their disbandment, and to preserve a unity of feeling and interest with the memory of their mutual labors and sufferings. Accordingly, while the army was encamped on the Hudson, in 1783, the Society of Cincinnati was instituted, having for its basis the following objects:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled.

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective States, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire.

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers. This spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things; and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, toward the officers and their families, who, unfortunately, may be under the necessity of receiving it."

The society was subdivided into State societies, and rules prescribed for its government.

receiving it."

The society was subdivided into State societies, and rules prescribed for its government. All the officers of the American Army, and those who, after three years honorable service, had resigned, together with those who were thrown out by the several reorganizations, had a right to become members of the society upon the

payr:ent of a sum equal to one month's pay. As a testimony of affection to the memory of such officers as had died in the service, the same right was extended to their nearest male representatives; also to such foreign officers of the rank of colonel and upward as had served in the war. Honorary members, in the proportion of one-fourth, were also eligible, but for their own lives only. A decoration, consisting of a symbolical medal and ribbon, was prescribed; and the right of membership devolved upon the eldest male posterity, or the collateral branches, who might be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

Such was the origin of the Society of Cincinnati, of

branches, who might be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

Such was the origin of the Society of Cincinnati, of which Washington was the first president. Illustrions in its origin, noble in its aims, and charitable in its operations, but necessarily exclusive in its membership, it excited the hostility of those who envied the fame of its founders. Public attacks were made upon it, both in America and in Europe. It was condemned as the creation of an actual patriciate and of a military nobility, which would, ere long, become a civil nobility; and an aristocracy, the more dangerous because, being hereditary, it would perpetually increase by time. The most direful consequences to the Constitution and to the liberties of the people were foreboded. South Carolina and Massachusetts were loudest in their opposition, the latter even going so far as, by a resolution of the Legislature, to prohibit its going into effect in that State. The society, however, went on devoting itself, among its members, to the cultivation of the social affections, to the relief of the indigent, and the commemoration of its illustrious dead and their deeds, until finally public prejudices subsided, and it attracted but little attention. Of the original members, the last one, Major Robert Burnett, died in 1854, at Newburg, N. Y. The number of members has become very much reduced, and, in fact, the society has virtually ceased to exist.

General St. Clair and Colonel Sargent, two of its members, gave, in 1789, to a few log cabins on the banks of the Ohio the name of their honored society, and from these sprung the Queen City of the West.

After the capture of the City of Mexico, and while our officers were "revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas,"

the Ohio the name of their honored society, and from these sprung the Queen City of Mexico, and while our officers were "revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas," many of them formed themselves into a society, in imitation of the Cincinnati, which they called the Aztec Club—an organization which is still kept up. Since the close of the Rebellion a number of societies, as the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, and that of the M. O. L. L. U. S., have sprung up, all intended to cherish those strong feelings of fraternity which in war are born of danger and baptized in fire.

At the period of the close of the Revolutionary War white settlements, within the limits of the United States, extended but little west of the Alleghany mountains; beyond, the savage still held undisputed sway. Soon, however, the fertile valleys of the Ohio and its tributaries attracted the attention of the enterprising pioneer, and the tide of emigration, propelled by the spirit of speculation, set strongly in that direction. Beyond the western and southern frontiers, as then defined by the limits of civilization, existed numerous powerful tribes of Indians, the most of whom had been allies of Great Britain against the colonies in their struggle for independence, and, being still under the influence of their agents, were not too well disposed toward the white emigrants, and viewed with hostile jealousy the encroachments of the latter on their hereditory domains. The British, upon various assumed pretexts, still held possession of military posts upon the northern frontier, within the limits of the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace. Through these posts and trading agents from Canada the Indians were abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition, and encouraged to use them against the infant settlements.

In like manner the Spaniards in Florida—beside the profit derived from such traffic—were desirous of for

agents from Canada the Indians were abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition, and encouraged to use them against the infant settlements.

In like manner the Spaniards in Florida—beside the profit derived from such traffic—were desirous of fomenting trouble as an auxiliary to their other scheme of dismembering the Union by the separation from it of the southwestern territories: and thus the confederation of the four powerful tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws were brought into hostile attitude. The Government of the United States in its impoverished condition, being equally powerless to check the spirit of speculation and emigration which was seizing upon the lands of the Indians, or to satisfy them for their despoiled territory, initiated the practice—ever since continued—of making treaties with them—treaties but little understood by the savages, and still less regarded by the whites. Many tribes were thus induced, for a time, to observe a sort of quasi friendliness, while others, especially those of the Wabash region, continued hostile and made frequent forays upon the infant settlements in Kentucky. In retaliation for which parties of Kentuckians would cross the Ohio, and, without much discrimination attack any Indians whom they came across, not inquiring whether they belonged to friendly or hostile tribes. The danger thus became imminent that the whole body of northern Indians would soon be driven to take up the hatchet.

In consequence of these threatening hostilities, and to provide for the common defence, Washington, at the meeting of Congress in 1790, strongly recommended the formation of a permanent military establishment. In accordance therewith, and the urgent necessity of the case, Congress authorized the President to raise one regiment of infantry and one battalion of artillery—the whole amounting to only 1,216 men.

This is the germ from which sprang whatever has been and what now is of the military establishment of

whole amounting to only 1,216 men.

This is the germ from which sprang whatever has been and what now is of the military establishment of the United States. It is true, that during the Federal compact, many of the individual States maintained small numbers of troops for the protection of their frontiers. But such were expensive and inefficient from their undisciplined character, and in their excursions against the Indians were generally worsted.

As rapidly and astonishingly as this nation has grown into greatness from the humble position it occupied in 1790, its military organization, starting at that period from nothing, has kept pace with it in its other developments. And this notwithstanding a cherished

prejudice against all military institutions—a prejudice in part inherited from our colonial ancestors, who were oppressed and insulted by rapacious minions sent among them from the home government, who used the military placed under their control to earry out their selfish ends, thus naturally producing that hatred of the military which found place as one of the specifications in the Declaration of Independence. With the politician—that albora upon the body politic—denunciation of a standing army, however small, has ever been a favorite theme. He vaunts his patriotism in his feigned love of public economy, by denouncing it as a useless expense upon the people. From the electioneering stump he angles for votes with ferocious eloquence replete with satire, ridicule—everything but reason—against the Army. He makes legislative halls resound with his angles for votes with ferocious eloquence replete with satire, ridicule—everything but reason—against the Army. He makes legislative halls resound with his buncombe speeches, full of cant assertions that standing armies are dangerous to the liberties of a free peopeople, and classical allusions to Greece and Rome—dead men, who tell no tales—are made to give volume to his eloquence. People are thus schooled to an unsound prejudice. Against this the Army has had to contend for popular favor, and become what it is—good, though small, ever willing, ever patient, ever loyal, now as heretofore.

as heretofore.

The establishment of 1790—one small regiment of infantry and one battalion of artillery, in all 1,216 men, scarcely enough to have formed a corps headquarters guard during the late war—gathered up and armed themselves with the old arms and equipments cast aside at the close of the Revolution—the infantry with the clumsy firelock of that period, and the artillery with the clumsy firelock of that period, and the artillery with the iron four and six-pounders, with the old Gribeauval double-stock carriage and quaint equipments, known now only in old-time pictures. The tactics used by the infantry were those brought from Prussia by Steuben, translated and arranged by him for the Revolutionary Army; and although the most perfect system then known, yet, in comparison with those of the present day—Upton's, for instance—admitting of such simplicity and celerity of movement, they bear about the same resemblance as the clumsy firelock of that period bears to the improved breech-loading rifle of the present day.

Nor was the artillery, in this respect, better off than the infantry. The tactics—what little they found use for—were those brought from France by De Tousard, an artillery officer of merit, sent over by his government to assist with his knowledge the unskilled officers of the Revolution, and who was now appointed major-commandant of the new-formed battalion of artillery. The ill-proportioned guns, mounted on their still more ill-constructed carriages of the old flask-trail pattern, connected to the low-wheeled-front carriage by the upright pintle; the ammunition in rough boxes, carried in country wagons, the whole forming a ludicrous contrast to the comely and effective guns, carriages, and caissons, which manœuvred with such facility and effectiveness at Antietam and around Atlanta. But of this more anon. Enlistments were for there years. Pay of privates was the startling amount of three dollars per month, heretofore.

The establishment of 1790—one small regiment of in-

which manœuvred with such facility and effectiveness at Antietam and around Atlanta. But of this more anon. Enlistments were for three years. Pay of privates was the startling amount of three dollars per month, and of others, non-commissioned, and commissioned officers, in the order of hierarchy, in proportion. The fashion of periwigs and knee breeches had not yet given way to the modern "crop" and pantaloons, and the uniforms and general appearance of officers and men were of that quaint style so faithfully preserved to us by Trambull in his paintings of revolutionary incidents.

Such was the start, such the nucleus of what is now the military establishment of the United States—an establishment which, in point of numbers, when compared with the huge armies maintained by the leading nations of Europe, is small even to miniature. Unlike these, its numbers are not to be taken as an exponent of the military capabilities of the nation; but rather as an organization kept perfect in its parts, capable of quick expansion and ready infusion of its qualities into new levies, when called from civil life to serve their country in a military capacity. Thus it was that this country, at the breaking out of the late Rebellion, was enabled in an incredibly short period of time, to raise, organize, arm, and set in the field an army of over a million of men, who were soon disciplined and trained into good soldiers. So quiet and so unostantatious, yet so powerful, was the influence of the Regular Army in bringing this about, that, to a casual observer, it appeared to have no part in it.

PAYMASTER John S. Cunningham has recently re. eived the following letter from Stephen J. W. Tabor, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:

SIR: For a long time I have been intending to assure you of my cordial thanks for your services in suggesting, perfecting, and testing the improved method of keeping allotments now in use by the paymasters of the Navy. It has been thoroughly tried, and works most admirably. From all quarters I hear it commended as "just the thing;" alike saving labor, insuring accuracy, and effecting promptitude. This method was, indeed, a great desideratum, and its adoption will always mark an epoch in the history of allotments.

COMPANY K, Thirty-third Infantry, has been ordered from Haynesville, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga.

COMPANIES B and E, Sixteenth Infantry, have been crered from Eufala, Ala., to Macon, Ga.

SECOND Lieutenant Atwood, Sixteenth Infantry, brevet major, U. S. A., has been ordered with his detachment of Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, from Union Springs, Ala., to his company, at Columbus, Ga.

SECOND Lieutenant A. C. Taylor, Fifteenth Infantry, has been ordered from Greenville, Ala., to Mobile, Ala.

MAJOR E. W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, commanding post of Montgomery, Ala., has received leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for extension of six months.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Postoffice on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New
York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to
the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

#### ARMY MARCH 21st.

Jones, D. L. Floyd, Colonel, Sth. Post, Chas. R., 173d N. Y. Inf. Infantry.
Nagle, Rich. W., Major. Warren, G. K., Brewt Major.
Letters have been received at this office for Lieutenant-Commander A. R. McNair, Lieutenant John Wilson, Signal Corps; Major T. Miller, late First Pennsylvania Artillery; Carpenter Oliver W. Griffiths (3), Third Assistant Engineer James Campbell, Brevet Major Joseph O. Breekinridge, Second Artillery.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, & WASHINGTON, March 14, 1868.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, MARCH 14, 1868.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTISTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC-NO. 20.]

AN ACT to amend the act passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Robel States, passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration."

Be st-enected by the Seende and House of Representatives of the Unsted State of America is Congress essembled. That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration," shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election upon presentation of his crifficate of registration, his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

See, 2. And be it further enacted, That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the Constitution, the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers, provided for by the said Constitution; and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution; and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution; and necessary of the House of Representati

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

MARCE 14.—Surgeon M. Bradley, to duty on board the Tuscarora.

MARCE 16.—Commander A. E. K. Benham, to duty at the Navysard, New York, on the lat prox.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Albert W. Bacon, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

MARCE 18.—Paymaster John S. Cunningham, to duty as inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia. Assistant Surgeon Robert Redington, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Carpenter William M. Laighton, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth. N. H.

er Robert L. Tatem, to duty on board the receiving ship

Priomac.

Masca 19.—Paymaster W. B. Winslow, to duty as inspecter in charge of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Masca 20.—Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Lewars, to temporary duty connected with the contract trial of the machinery of the Am-

#### DETACHED.

MARCH 14.—Lieutenant-Commanders Gilbert C. Wittse and Henry C. Taliman, Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, Assistant Surgeon Hoses J. Babin, Boatswain John A. Seimer, Gunner George Edmund, Carpenter George E. Anderson, and Salimaker George W. Frankland, from duty on board the Sabine.

Paymaster Rufus C. Spalding, from duty on board the Sabine, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Edmund H. Cushing, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to duty on board the Inscarora.

the Tuscarora.

March 18.—Lieutenant-Commander B. F. Bradford, from duty a board the Contoccook, and ordered to command the Arostook,

MARCE 18.—Letuenaute on board the Contoccok, and ordered to command the Sense of the Contoccok, and ordered to command the Sense of Asiatic Squadron.

Paymaster H. M. Heiskell, from duty as inspector in charge, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to duty as paymaster at Philadelphia.

Paymaster A. E. Watson, from duty as paymaster at Philadelphia, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Carpenter Charles Boardman, from duty on board the Contoccook, and piaced on waiting orders.

Carpenter Daniel Jones, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Contoccook.

Marce 19.—Paymaster T. T. Caswell, from duty as inspector in charge of provisions and ciothing at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va, and ordered to continue the duty of paymaster of that yard.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Maken 13.—Midshipmen C. S. Richardson, Frank L. Clark, Win-field Gwynn, F. A. Kauffman and Nelson A. Pinckney, of the Naval Academy. Maken 17.—Second Assistant Engineer James T. Kelcher. Maken 19.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel S Wood, Jr.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

### Manon 13.—Captain John De Camp-

#### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

Manch 14.—Mates John Mack, Geo. P. Gifford, Edgar F. Crawford and Lewis F. Strout, to duty on board the receiving ship at Phila-delphia. Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Paxon, to duty on board

### DETACHED.

MARCE 19.—Mate P. H. Irving, from duty en board the Cyane, and granted sick leave of absence.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Maken 20.—The honorable discharge issued to Mate William T. Walcott has been cancelled, and he is ordered to remain on duty on board the receiving ship Ferment.

### HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Tus following Volunteer naval officers have been granted honor

Acting Master S. W. Ehodes, from March 19th.
Acting Master S. W. Ehodes, from March 19th.
Acting First Assistant Engineers, C. W. Pennington, from March
Dis, and Chaeles Cranston, from March 21st.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Woodward, from
March 19th.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending March 21, 1888:

Adam W. Branner, seaman, January 10th, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Adam W. Brunner, seaman, January 19th, Navai Hospitai, vvaarington.

John Hills, paymaster's steward, February 18th, U. S. steamer Monongahela, at Saint Croix, W. I.
William Stebbins, ordinary seaman, February 19th, U. S. steamer Perrespor, at Saint Croix, W. I.
Leighton M. Ford, ensign, February 22d, U. S. steamer Monongahela, at Saint Croix, W. I.
Frederick C. Kocher, marine, February 25th, U. S. steamer Monongahela, at Saint Croix, W. I.
John Schutz, marine, February 25th, U. S. steamer Monongahela, Saint Croix, W. I.

CONFIRMATIONS IN THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS THE following confirmations of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps have recently been made, viz:

Charles McGregor, Ira Harris, Jr., D. R. Chasel, R. D. Evans, Henry Glass, E. J. Dichman, William B. Hoff, Nocolt, Colby M. Charles C. Colby M. Charles C. Caly, C. Colby M. Charles J. Barclay, Charles H. Craven, Frank Wildes, W. W. Hendrickson, A. G. Kellogs, J. D. Sands.

J. D. Sonds.

LEUTEMARTS TO BE LIEUTEMART-COMMARDERS OF THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE AC George W. Coffin,
Henry Glass,
E. J. Dichman,
William W. Maclay,
P. H. Gooper,
H. C. Taylor,
A. D. Brown,
Marston Niles,
G. H. Wadleigh,
J. D. Clark,
A. S. Crossian A. D. Brown,
Marsten Niles,
G. H. Wadleigh,
J. D. Olark,
A. S. Crowningshield,
Charles H. Craven,
Frank Wildes,
W. W. Hendrickson,
A. G. Keilogg,
J. B. Coghlan,
J. D. Sands,
Yates Stirling, William H. Whitir George M. McClure Dennis W. Mulian, George T. Davis, George D. B. Glidden.

ENGIGNS TO BE MASTERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE NAVY. MBSIGMS TO BE MAN G. A. Converse. F. M. Hendrix, R. D. Bradford, C. W. Breed, F. M. Barber, Jacob E. Noell, Charles D. Griswold, George W. De Long, L. E. Chenery, C. H. Stockto Oscar White, Oscar Whits,
L. A. Kingsley,
J. K. P. Ragadale,
Isaac Hazlett.
George C. Reeter,
Wallace Graham,
David N. Bell,
R. D. Hitchcock,
W. H. Bronson,
H. E. Nichols,
H. W. Givinner,
W. W. Mead,
F. H. Parker. S. Hubbard,
George W. De Long,
L. E. Chenery,
T. A. Lyong,
E. L. Ainory,
J. S. Newell,
G. M. Hunter,
J. E. Craig,
G. M. Fletcher,
George Talcott,
J. G. M. Thomas,
S. P. Baird,
A. S. Snow,
Robert Impey,
George E. Ide,
A. H. Vail, W. W. Mead,
F. H. Parker,
L. M. Ford,
S. P. Wilson,
William H. Elliott,
R. C. Hooker,
E. S. Housten,
S. L. Edes,
F. M. Gove,
George M. Book,
E. B. Thomas,
E. Longuecker,
J. A. Vaughan,
M. B. Buford,

### MARINE CORPS.

The following confir

viz:
Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew R. Kintzing, to be colonel from December 4, 1867, vice Colonel William L. Shuttleworth, retired.
Captain David M. Cohen, to be major from December 4, 1867, vice Major T. Y. Field, nominated for promotion.
First Lieutenant Henry A. Bartlett, to be a captain from December 1, 1867, vice Captain D. M. Cohen, nominated for promotion.
First Lieutenant Charles A. Stillman, to be a captain, vice Captain John A. Burroughs, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Albert B. Young, to be a first lieutenant from December 4, 1867, vice First Lieutenant H. A. Bartlett, nominated for promotion.

December 4, 1807, vice First Liceuseus.

Second Lieutenant Frank D. Webster, to be a first lieutenant, vice First Lieutenant Charles A. Stillman, nominated for promotion. Samuel K. Allen, of New York, and Samuel Mercer, of Pennsylvania. to be second lieutenants.

Major Thomas Y. Field, nominated to be a lieutenant-colonel from December 4, 1867, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. Kintzing, nominated for promotion, was rejected on the 16th inst.

### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

MARCH 18.—Chief Engineer Charles G. Dale, to the Belaware. DETACHED.

March 17.—Captain John M. Jones, from the Cammel, at New ondon, and ordered to the Racer, at Charleston, S. C. Captain John Baker, from the Racer, and ordered to the Petrel. Captain John Carson, from the Petrel, and ordered to the Racer Third Lieutenant Thomas H. Ridgate, from the Delaware, and

Initial Lieutenant Indiana II. Radgate, from the Detastart, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCE 18.—Second Lieutenant Edward L. Dean, Chief Engineer M. A. L. Harrison, and Second Assistant Engineer M. G. Morseleet, from the Delawars, and placed on waiting orders. GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MARCH 17.—Second Assistant Engineer Robert Wallace, of the camer Messocod, at Eastport, for fourteen days.

### ARMY GAZETTE.

### CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS BY BRE-VET IN THE REGULAR ARMY. TO BE LIBUTENANT-COLONELS BY BERVET.

TO BE LIEUTEMANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major Charles Bird, second lieutenant in the 23d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Petersburg, Va., June 20, 1864, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Major George W. Glie, first lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Major Samuel B. M. Young, captain in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Amelia Springs, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Brevet Captain Charles Bird, second lieutenant in the 23d U. S.

Brevet Captain Charles Bird, second lientenant in the 22d U.S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottssylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain George W. Gile, first lieutenant in the 45th U.S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of South Mountain, Md., to date from March 2, 1867.

Captain Daniel W. Burke, of the 45th U.S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg Pa., to date from January 32, 1867.

Brevet Captain Thomas H. Hay, first lieutenant in the 42d U.S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Captain Samuel B. M. Young, of the 5th U.S. Cavairy, for gallant and meritorious services in the astion at Sulphur Springs, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BEEVET.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Mayes, of the 80th W. S. Infantry, for

gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Drury's Farm, to date from March 2, 1867.

Bravet First Lieutenant Charles Bird, second lieutenant in the 23d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Bravet First Lieutenant F. H. Hathaway, second lieutenant in the 4ist U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Newmarket, Va., to date from March 7, 1867.

First Lieutenant George W. Gile, of the 45th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Bravet First Lieutenant John S. McEwan, second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., to date from March 17, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Henry Norton, second lieutenant in the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Algernon E. Smith, second lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavairy, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from Aurust 9, 1867.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. Hay, of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallaut and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from Aurust 9, 1867.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. Hay, of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallaut and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

#### TO BE PIRST LIBUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant: Charles Bird, of the 23d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Augustus F. Higgs, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the seige of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from June 18, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Simon C. Vedder, of the 28th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., to date from March 7, 1867.

Second Lieutenant F. H. Hathaway, of the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., October 37, 1864, to date from March 7, 1867.

Second Lieutenant John S. McEwan, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvanis, Va., to date from August 17, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Algernon E. Smith, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Drury's Farm, to date from August 9, 1867.

# CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS BY BRE-VET IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

VET IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE COLONBLY BY BREVET.

P. Jones Yorke, late lieutene at-colonel of the 2d New Jersey Cavalry, for distinguished galiantry in the attack upon and capture of the rebel stockade at Egypt, Miss., December 28, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter D. Vroom, ir., late major of the 2d New Jersey Cavalry, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George V. Griggs, late captain of the 2d New York Cavalry, for galiantry in penetrating the enemy's lines near Culpeper Va., October 11, 1863, to date from March 13, 1865.

Philip O. Hays, late lieutenant-colonel of the 163d Onio Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Hamill, late assistant quarter-master of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from February 8, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin B. Foster, late major and assistant adjutant general of Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Meilen F. Holbrook, late lieutenant-colonel of the 173d New York Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Fort Hudson and Pleasant Hill, Lat., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. Bingham, late major and judge-advocate, for conspicuous galiantry and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Broatch, late major 14th Connecticut Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Bardwell, late major of the 18th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Bardwell, late major of the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Wil

18, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Ketchum, late captain of the 20th Connections of the war, to date from March 128th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
F. W. Swift, late lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Midhigan Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Anthony J. Allaire, late lieutenant colonel of the 183d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 18, 1866.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wells R. Marsh, late surgeon of the 2d Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Rhoades, late common of subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from darch 13, 1865.

March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Rhoades, late commissary of subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 28, 1866.

Jumes Tucker, late lieutenant-colonel of the 25th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the war, especially at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, to date from March 13 1865.

war, especially at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1804, to date from March 13 1805.

Daniel D. Wiley, late lieutenant-colonel and commissary of subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services in the Subsistence Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Job C. Hedges, late major of the 20th New York Artillery, for gallantry in leading his regiment, in front of Petersburg, on the enemy's works, 17th of June, 1804, where he fell at the head of his column, to date from June 17, 1804.

Solomon S. Matthews, late lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Glendale and the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

### TO BE LIBUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET

Glendale and the Wilderness, Va., to date from Marcu 15, 1800.

TO BE LIBUTEMANT-COLORELS BY BREVET.

John R. Bailey, late surgeon of the 8th Missouri Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Medical Department, to date from March 13, 1806.

Brevet Major Edward C. Moore, late captain of the 17th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 18, 1865.

Edward M. Payne, late major of the 106th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1805.

Brevet Major John S. Godfrey, late assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermastor's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

John M. Kollock, late surgeon of the 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1866.

William A. Brown, late surgeon of the 176th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1866.

George H. Bardwell, late major of the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Joseph M. Brown, late assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Hodore McMurtrie, late captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Edmund B. Whitman, assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services, to the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George H. Johnston, late espain and assistant dijectant of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the battles of White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, to date from March 13, 1865.

evet Major Sydney J. Walles, late adjutant of the Purnell Le-for gallant and meritorious services in the seige of Petersburg, to date from March 13, 1865.

vers Edward D. Towne, late captain of the 1st Wisconsin Cav-for distinguished services during the war, to date from March 13,

Brevet Major John C. Chance, late first lieutenant of the Veteran esserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, date from March 13, 1685. Erevet Major Percy B. Spear, late commissary of Subsistence of Olunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Groveton, a., August 20, 1882, to date from July 13, 1885.

C. Hedges, late major of the 14th New York Artillery, for t and conspicous conduct at Cold Harbor, Va., to date from

Job C. Hedges, late major of the 14th New York Artillery, for gallant and conspicous conduct at Cold Harbor, Va., to date from May 31, 1856.

Brevet Major Rdwin B. Houghton, late captain of the 17th Maine Volunteers, for conspicous bravery at the battle of Spottsylvania Va., to date from March 13, 1856.

Brevet Major Archer N. Martin, late captain of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavairy, for conspicous gallantry at the battle of Cedar Greek, and in all the engagements during the Appomatiox campaign, to date from March 13, 1856.

Brevet Major A. G. Goodwin, late captain of the 13th Maine Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John O'Kane, late captain of the 58th Hilinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

Theodore H. McCalla, late major of the 9th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of the Army of the Potomac, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Norman M. Smith, late captain of the 19th Pennsylvania Cavairy, for distinguished gallantry in the battles of Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek, Tenn., December 25 and 23, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John R. Breitenbach, late captain of the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Abner Hard, late surgoon of the 3th Hilinois Cavairy, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry H. Granger, late first licutenant of the 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1855.

Brevet Major Henry H. Granger, late first lieutenant of the 10th Massachusetts Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, especially at the battle of hatcher's Run, Virginia, October 27, 1884, where mortally wounded, to date from October 27, 1894.

Brevet Major James Thompson, late captain of Battery C, Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Auletam, Maryland, September 17, 1862, to date from March 13, 1860.

Brevet Major John B. Noyes, late captain of the 28th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious conduct while in command of his regiment before Petersburg, Virginia, in the engagement of June 16 and 20, 1894, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Rufus K. Case, late assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

William McBurney, late major of the 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the captain in Alabema and Florida, to date from May 19, 1865.

George Blagden, late major of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Harrison G. Otis, late captain of the 23d Ohio Vol

faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 3, 1865.

Bravet Major Harrison G. Otis, late captain of the 23d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Bravet Major Jarses Riley Weaver, late second lieutemant of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavairy, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Peter D. Vroom, Jr., late major of the 2d New Jersey Cavairy, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Bravet Major George V. Griggs, late captain 2d New York Cavairy, for gallant and meritorious services at Culpepper, Virginia, September, 1863, to date from March 13, 1865.

Heury Norton, late major of the 6th United States Volunteers, for distinguished gallanty at the battle of Majvern Hill, July 10, 1862, and meritorious services during the Feninsular campnigh, Virginia, to date from May 5, 1865.

Brevet Major Amos Webster, late assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and moritorious services, to date from April 9, 1866.

Revet Major Amos Webster, late assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and moritorious services, to date from April 9, 1866.

Bevet Major Oriando B. Griffith, late captain of the 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John T. O'Brien, late captain of the 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major John T. O'Brien, late captain of the 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Lawvunce Rhoades, late commissary of subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Benjamin B. Foster, late major and assistant adjutant-general of Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to late from March 13, 1864, and that the sattle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May II, 1862, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James McKeon, late captain of the Fifth New York Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services in the battle on the Weldon railroad, August, 1864, and Hatcher's Run, February, 1893, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the campaign of 1884, from the Rapidan to the Weldon railroad, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William A. Greene, late captain of the 173d New York Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cane River Crossing, Louisians, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Nathaniel A. Conklin, late captain of the 173d New York Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cane River Crossing, Louisians, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Nathaniel A. Conklin, late captain of the 27th Connecticut Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Mine Run, Virgi

50. Brevet Major George Ritchie, late first licutenant of Battery F, nnsylvania Independent Artillery, for gallantry and good con-ct at the battle of Mire Run, Virginia, to date from March 13,

duot at the battle of Mire Run, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1885.

Brevet Major James G. Paine, late assistant quartermaster of Volunteeers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermasters' Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

William R. D. Blackwood, late surgeon of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Howard C. Conrady, late captain of the 173d New York Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services at Bialand, Sabine Gross Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cane River Crossing, Louisiana, to date from March 13, 1865.

William H. Gunkle, late surgeon of the 73d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Ambrose L. Cassidy, late major of the 93d New York Volunteers, for galiant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

March 13, 1865.

John C. Broatch, late major of the 14th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement at Worton's Ford, on the Rapidan, February 6, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

#### TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

rt Hegeman, late captain of the 3d New York Cavalry, for and meritorious services during the war, to date from March

des or nan M. Smith, late captain of the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, listinguished gallantry in the battle of Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn, sember 17, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865. revet Captain Daniel M. Page, late first lieutenant in the 111th

U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

John R. Breitenbach, late capitaln of the 196th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Capitain Henry H. Granger, late first lieutenant of the 16th Massachusetts Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, especially at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1884, where mortally wounded to date from October 27, 1884.

Brevet Capitain C. Howard Royce, late first lieutenant of the 57th Massachusett Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

James Thompson, late [capitain of Battery C, Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain Va., August 9, 1862, to date from March 13, 1865.

George H. Treadwell, late capitain of the 7th New York Artillery, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Capitain Henry C. Dane, late first lieutenant of the 41st Massachusetts. Volunteers, for metitorious services in the attack

13, 1866.
Brevet Captain Henry C. Dane, late first lieutenant of the 41st Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services in the attack upon, and capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, in Mobile Bay, August 1 and 10, 1804, to date from March 13, 1805.
Issae Moses, late captain and assistant adjutant general of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign, Va., in 1802, to date from March 13, 1805.
Samuel F. Murry, late captain of the 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1805.

Samuel F. Murry, tate captain of the war, to date from marching aliant and meritorious services during the war, to date from marching, 1866.

Harrison G. Otis, late captain of the 23d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain James Riley Weaver, late second lieutenant of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1866.

Edgar J. Sherman, late captain of the 48th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

uniters, for gallant and meritorious services, to describe 1865.
George V. Griggs, late captain of the 2d New York Cavalry, for resisting with grest gallantry the advance of General Stuart's rebel cavalry into Maryland, at Seneca Falls, June 28, 1865, to date from March 13, 1866.
Lester Dwinell, late captain of the 15th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March

March 13, 1866.

Lester Dwinell, late captain of the 15th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Hugh M. Hutchins, late captain of the 117th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

William Meyers, late captain of the 117th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and neritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

James Woodward, late captain of the 117th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Wallace T. Larkin, late captain of the 117th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

John Paulson, late captain of the 117th U. S. Colored Troops for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ELEVENTE BRIGADE.—The resignation of Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith, commanding this brigade, has been accepted, and the command of the brigade consequently devolves upon Colonel J. V. Mescrole, of the Forty-seventh regiment. An election to fill the vacancy caused by this resignation has been ordered to be held at 4 o'clock r. M., on Friday, April 10th. As it has been known for some time that General Smith intended to leave the National County at the first of the contract tional Guard, the friends of several gentlemen have been actively tional Guard, the friends of several gentlemen have been actively engaged in canvassing their claims for the position. The officers prominently mentioned in this connection are Brevet Major-General Molineux and Colonel Meserole, of the Forty-seventh. General Molineux will, undoubtedly, withdraw from the contest, as his chances of being appointed to command the Second division are considered good, and Colonel Meserole will, undoubtedly, be chosen to command the brigade. We are informed that the field officers of the Fifty-second will vote for General Jourdan, but we do not imagine the general has authorized the use of his name as a candidate. Colonel Meserole is an efficient officer, the present flourishing condition of the Forty-seventh being the best evidence of his fitness for a higher command.

ith will carry with him in his retires retirement the kind and, who did not deeling of a large majority of his command, who did not fail to appreciate his efforts in behalf of his command. The general was not, perhaps, the best-drilled officer in the world, but he, nevertheless, attended faithfully to his duties, and showed in everything that he had the interest of his brigade at heart. Since the general first entered the National Guard that organization has read decided progress in both drill and discription and his retired. the general first entered the National Guard that organization has made decided progress in both drill and discipline, and his retirement at the present time, when his commission has still four years to run, is a graceful acknowledgment of his willingness to give younger and more experienced officers an opportunity of exercising command. Would that there were no worse brigade commanders in the National Guard than Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith.

CENTRAL PARK PARADE GROUND.—A petition is now being circulated for signatures in the First Division, asking that a certain portion of the Central Park be set apart for a parade ground. It some of the regiments behave no better in the Central Park than some of the regiments behave no better in the Central Park than they used to at East New York, a Central Park parade ground would only tend to increase the hostility felt in certain quarters to the National Guard. The Park is the pride of the city, and we think it questionable whether, if, an additional parade ground is needed, it may not be found in Hamilton Square, or some other place outside. If the regiments of the city will avail themselves of the facilities for battalion drill afforded by the Tompkins Square Parade Ground they will searce the miss the exception in the school of for battalion drill afforded by the Tompkins Sq nd they will scarcely miss the exercise in the scho the brigade for which larger gro und is desi

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.-Colonel Calvin E. Pratt, brevet brig TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel Calvin E. Pratt, brevet brigadier-general, the commandant of this regiment, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by Governor Fenton. The first chapter of the troubles of the Twenty-third is, therefore, at an end. It now remains with the regiment to develop that bright future which is theirs, provided it is properly striven for. We understand that Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney Ward is not a candidate for promotion, although he enjoys the confidence of both officers and men. If the present vacancy had occurred a year or so ago there is but little doubt that General Molineux would have been unanimously elected colonel of the regiment, as he was its lieutenent, has tendered his vernor Fenton. The nanimously elected colonel of the regiment, as he was its lieuter nt-colonel when he entered the United States service. As matter ant-colonel when he entered the United States service. As matters now stand, the general is a prominent canditate for the command of the Second division on the retirement of General Duryea, and will probably not care to take an inferior position until it is finally decided whether he is to be the major-general or not. We have heard the names of one or two officers mentioned as candidates for the position, but all such rumors are premature. It is undoubtedly desirable that Colonel Prati's successor should be chosen at an early day, but unless the officers of the regiment are sure that they know just the person for the position they will not lose time by being deliberate in their movements.

TRIED REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment was held at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst. Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix, colonel of the regiment, was in command, and about two hundred men were present. The drill was witnessed by Major-General was the command. hundred men were present eral Shaler and Brigadierdier-Gen ral Burger, each accompa bers of their respective staffs.

The company officers of this regiment do not appear to have improved each shining drill hour since the adoption of Upton's tactics, and, as a consequence, several bad mistakes were made. When the order "Feurs right about" was first given, the men attempted to execute it after the manner of the right about in Casey. General Bendix explained how the movement was executed, and it was sub-sequently properly done. If a company has been properly drilled twice in Upton's Tactics we are at a loss to conceive how they could have committed such a blunder. Several other movements were executed, but it was evident that General Bendix knew more about them than his officers. The Third had made such gratifying progress in Casey that we had expected them to do better in Upton. However we expect to see a great improvement hefore the clean

At the close of the drill the regiment was reviewed by Brigadier-Feneral Louis Burger, commanding the Second brigade, to which Seneral Louis Burger, con his regiment is attached.

FIFTE REGIMENT.-Colonel Meyer's leave of absence has been extended three months from the 17th inst., and Lieutenant-Colo Hillenbrand will remain in command of this regiment until furth

is regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves (without overcoats), on Monday, Aprill 20, 1868, in honor of the birthday of the illustrious Thomas Jefferson. Regimental line will be formed in Hester street, in front of the regimental armory, at 1% o'clock P. M., precisely. Field and staff will report, mounted, to the lieutenant-colonel commanding, at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report, the adjuster of figure minutes, before formation. Colore to report to the adjutant, fifteen minutes before formation. Colors to

Pursuant to Brigade General Orders No. 2, the Engineer Corps fill report (in citizens' dress) to the lieutenant colonel commanding, at the regimental armory, on Friday evening, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock
F. M., to receive transfers to such companies as they may select.
Wing drills, ordered in General Orders No. 13, paragraph 5, dated
December 7, 1867, are hereby countermanded.

§ This regiment will assemble for military instruction and drill,

y I'ms regment will assemble for military instruction and drill, uniformed (uniform cost, with epaule's and fatigue cap), armed and equipped, with white gloves (without overcoats), on Monday, April 13, 1868. Regimental line will be formed in Hester street, in front of the regimental armory, at 1½ o'clock P. M., precisely. Field and staff will report (dismounted) to the lieutenant-colonel commandstan will report (dismounted) to the lieutenant-colonel command-ing, at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff and field music will report to the adjutant, fifteen minutes before formation. Colors to be received on the ground. The commandant requests all officers and members to be punctual.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will take place on Monday evening, March 30, at the regimental armory, at 8 o'clock

SEVENTH RECIMENT.—Drills of this regiment by wing were held at its armory on Monday and Wednesday evenings. As these drills were thrown open to the public, they were witnessed by a large number of spectators. Major-General Shaler and Brigadier-General Varian and staff were present on both occasions in citizens'

The following is a list of the movements executed, which is also the list prescribed for the drills next month:

the list prescribed for the drills next month:

Formation (dress parade of b:ttailon p. 346). To open and close ranks (858). Manual of arms (868). To march by the flank (955). Column of fours to the left or right into line of battle (971). To march column of fours for the left or right into line of battle (971). To march to the left (or right) (965). To ploy the battailion into close column from column of fours (138). To march in column of fours (138). To march in column of fours (138). To march in column of fours (139). Column of fours to or on the right of left close column by division (145). To take half distance (127). Formation of square (1367). To reduce square (1391). Rest. Captains rectify the alignment (924). Firings (870). Column of fours to or on the right of left close column by company (145). To the wheeling distance (1282). To march in column at full distance (1335). Boute step (1051). To close the column in mass (1257). To close column on rearmost company (1270). To march column in mass by the flank (1168) Battailion being in column vector column in single rank, to form double ranks (1464). In column by company to form divisions (1301). To form square ferward on the centre (1382). Dismissal (dress parade of battailion p. 347).

The right wing, which drilled on Monday evening, is composed

The right wing, which drilled on Monday evening, is composed of the ninth, third, fifth, second and eighth companies, which turned out twenty-six files each. Colonel Clark was in command Lieutenant-Colonel Haws, Major Meday and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald were also present. The men wore the new fatigue jacket, which very closely resembles their old one, and the tine, which was formed of ten platoons, completely covered the three sides of the drill-room.

The drill-room of the Seventh regiment is one of the largest in

The criti-room of the seventh regiment is one or the largest in the city, and yet it does not give room enough to maneouver one of the wings of this regiment; and, moreover, it would not be safe for any large number of men to habitually march in it in double time. We have not now at hand the dimensions of the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, but we believe it is a trifle larger than that of the Seventh, and, as its drill-room is on the ground floor, there is no danger in using the increased rate of marching, although there is no other armory in the city of which this can be said. We think, therefore, in view of these facts, it would be better for the regiments of the city to make an effort to obtain some covered place, suitably

of the city to make an effort to obtain some covered place, suitably lighted, for evening drills, than to endeavor to have a portion of Central Park set apart for a drill ground.

The drill of the right wing was a very good one, and was quite up to the standard of the Seventh. The manual was gone through with very handsomely, and the men and officers were well instructed in the movements. We were surprised to notice that the Second Company made one or two mistakes. The Second has long been noted for the correctness of its drill, which, it must be remembered consists more in accuracy in movements than in excellency in the:

noted for the correctness of its drill, which, it must be remembered consists more in accuracy in movements than in excellency in the manual, for which this company has such a well-earned reputation.

In the loadings and firings the regiment is unsurpassed, and it is only necessary that the men should be exercised in target firing to give them all the proficiency in the use of the piece which is to be desired. It will be notised from the above list of movements that the battailon was exercised in the route step. This was a good ides, as it gave the men a little rest, and at the same time gave them an opportunity of looking about and seeing their friends, as the regiment was at the time marching in column of companies. It was his route step which so puzzled the reporter of a daily pa-

pers who was present at one of the last wing drills of this regiment, agine how it was that the o lebrated Séventh regi nt could allow its men to march round the drill-room carr ir pieces in all sorts of ways, merely retaining a sort of a nt. In the firings, we were glad to notice that the compani

the divisions no longer wait for each other as they did last season.

The next wing drills take place on Monday, April 6th, and Wednesday, April 8th.

CAVALET BRIGADE.-Brigadier-General Postley has issued the following order: "Second Lieutenant Frederick Breivogel, Company E, First regiment Cavalry, was arrested by his regimental commander for 'unofficer-like conduct.' A court-martial was thereupon ordered. At the trial the accused pleaded guilty, expressed deep regret for his conduct, and submitted to the court's statement of extenuating circumstances in mitigation of judgment. The court sentenced the accused to be 'publicly reprimanded.' Such sentence is approved by the brigade commander.

"The record shows that the unofficer-like conduct charged, con

sisted of a commingling of a seeming wilful disobedience of order

sared of a comminging of a seeming within theoretic of orders and disrespect to a superior company officer, growing, as the accused alleged, out of a mistaken conception of facts.

"Obedience is the magic power of military success. It is therefore that disobedience is the highest military crime. Military law fore the discoverence is the ingress mintary crime. Annuary law tolerates no want of comprehension on the part of an officer. Obedience, prompt and unhesitating, is required. He who deliberates disobeys. A want of knowledge is no excuse. Ignorance is rather an aggravation of the offence.

"Lieutenant Breivogel is admonished that a stain upon a soldict"

escutcheon can only be removed by his after good conduct. Lieutenant Breivogel is relieved from arrest. The court-martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Gelis is president, is dissolved.

Еісити Regiment.—A private drill for the instruction of the right wing of this regiment was held at the State Arrenal on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst.; and a drill for the instruction of the left wing will be held at the same place on next Tuesday, the 31st in

DRESS UNIFORMS .- It is rumored that the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh regiments intend adopting a dress coat as a part of their uniform. The Ninth regiment are as yet undecided whether they will adopt the frock or swallow-tail coat for full-dress, although they was adopt the frock or evalue-tail coat for initiates the general sentiment seems to be in favor of the frock. coat is, to our fancy, much more stylish, and has, mor adopted by the Seventh and Seventy-first.

NINTE ENGINERY.—On the anniversary of the organization of this egiment, which will be celebrated in the letter part of next May, Colonel Wilcox will present the recruiting medals

COMPANY H, FIFTH REGINERY.—The twenty-first annual invitation ball of this organization, Captain W. Lausen commanding, took place at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening the 25th inst. The attendance was so large as to crowd the rooms, although everything was well managed under the superintendence of the committee of arrangements, which was headed by Captain Lausen and Lieutenants Marten and Gartelman. The regimental band furnished very good music for the occasion. Among the officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Hillebrandt, Major Seebach, Adjutant Smith, Drum-Major Berchet, and Ex-Captains Eilert and Bariage, also Major Schultz, of the First Cavalry. The entertainment was kept up until a late hour, nothing interfering to mar the festivities of the

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT .- We have not been able to obtain official information of the result of the appeal in the case of nel Farrar. The court-martial before which the case was tried has not as yet been dissolved.

FIRST DIVISION.-The com uniform at present worn by Major-General Shaler and staff.

THIRD BRIGADS.—Major-General Shaler will attend the following drills of the regiments of this brigado: First regiment, Tuesday, April 7th; Eighth, Monday, April 13th; Fifty-fifth, Wednesday, April 15th; Ninth, Monday, April 27th; Thirty-seventh, Tuesday, April 28th. All of the above drills will be held at the State Arsenal.

COMPANY G, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The annual hop of this regiment took place at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. The attendance was the largest which has been present at any entertainment given at the armory this season. The officers of the company, Captain Chas. I. McGowan and Lieutenants Jones and Conklin, received and entertained their guests in handsome style. The music for the occasion was furnished by Connor's our teenth regiment band, and was very good. The dancing hall as very tastefully decorated with figgs, bunting and other military seigns, in a manner which reflected much credit on the decorator. etween the eighth and minth dances, Major Gilon, inspector of the

Between the eighth andipinth dances, Major Gilon, inspector of the First brigade, who formerly commanded Company G, was presented with a testimonial, very handsomely framed in black walnut and gilt. The testimonial, which was surrounded with the photographs of the members of the company, read as follows:

Major Edward Gilon, First Brigade, First Division, N. G., S. N. T., greeting: We, the undersigned members of Company G, desiring to manifest our regard and appreciation of Major Edward Gilon, do hereby tender this testimonial as a mark of our regard for him as a soldier. Committee—Lieutenant Richard E. Jones, Sergeant James C. Angus, Firvate Samuel White. New York, December 23, 1857.

Major Gilon made a very neat speech in accepting this elegant

Major Gilon made a very neat speech in accepting this elegant indication of the regard felt for him by his former command. Among the officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel McAfee, Major imong the officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel McAfoe lowe, Captains Teets, Fahnestock and French, Lieutenants liller and Wilson, of the Twelfth; also ex-Colonels Ave

FALL OF RICHMOND.—Post Sedgwick, of the Grand Army of the Republic, will celebrate the anniversary of the fall of Richmond at Steinway Hall, on Friday evening, April 3d, on which occasion Miss Clara Burton will deliver her lecture, entitled "Work and Incidents of Army Life." The proceeds will be appropriated to the benefit of the suffering families of deceased soldiers. Twelfte Reciment.—Battallon drills are ordered in this com-

TWELFTE REGIMENT.—Battallon drills are ordered in this command as follows: Companies C, D, F, H and I will assemble in fatigue uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Monday evening, March npanies A, B, E, G and K will assemble as aboning, April 3d. Line on each occasion will be for easion will be form

COMPARY G, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—This company has been treated to two surprises this season. The first surprise took place on the 21st ult., and the second on Friday, the 20th inst. The surprising party on this latter occasion were en masque, but they were nevertheless cordially received on the general principle that a lady, be she young or old, pretty or ugly, has an undisputed claim

on the gallantry and politeness of a soldier. The preliminaries for disguised friends were soon mingling in the maxes of the dance and "all that sort of thing, you know." Captain Weber, we no-ticed, were on this occasion a very pretty bronze and gilt star, which we learned, on inquiry, had been presented him by which we learned, on inquiry, had been presented him by the mem bers of his company as a token of esteem. When the time for un masking came the company had no reason to complain of the good looks of the surprising party, which comprised an unusual array of

One of the features of the occasion was the parade of Gibbs' Bat-tery, headed by the band of the Buffalo Hunters. The battery paraded in full uniform, in masks. The armament of the battery was a demijohn mounted on a gun-carriage, with a caisson, in which were ten silver cups, and a goblet was attached to the demijohn. The battery is composed of members of the Seventh, Twenty second and Seventy-first regiments, ten in all; the number being

Imited, no recruits are wanted.

Two surprises in a month's time is doing pretty well for one company, and if this thing keeps on we apprehend the company will be more surprised at the absence of surprises than at their recurrence.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALEY.—The buglers of this regiment proceet to give a ball at Central Hall on Thursday, the 9th of April.

COMPANY I, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.-The third annual b of this company came off on Monday evening, the 23d instant, at the Casino, corner of Mott and Houston streets. A committee of two, consisting of Captain G. Straus and First Sergeant C. Doell, had charge of the management of the affair, which passed off pleasantly and successfully. In the course of the evening, First Lieutenant Jewitt was presented with a sword, sash and belt, on behalf of the company, as a token of the record felt toward, him, by the recorders. company, as a token of the regard felt toward him by its members The music for the occasion was furnished by the Eleventh regiment band, under the leadership of W. Groschel. Among the officers present were Major Staut, of the Ninety-sixth; Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartz, of the Sixth; Lieutenant-Gokrer, of the Third Cavalry, and others. The Teutonia and Hudson Mannerchor were also present.

ent, and gave a good deal of fine vocal music during the evening.

Company I is in a flourishing condition, having seventy-four names on its rolls, two-thirds of these belonging to active members

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT .- At the election for field officers of SEVERTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—At the election for field officers of this regiment, held on Thursday of last week, Brevet Major-General Abram Duryee was unanimously chosen colonel, vice Parmele, resigned, Lieutenant-Colonel Rockafellar having declined promotion, and Captain George D. Wolcott, of Company D, was elected major. Although it was supposed that General Duryee would accept the position if he received a unanimous vote, we learn that he has forwally and finally declined it so the Savanty-Sixt in call, without the colones of the col ed it, so the Seventy-first is still without mally and finally declined it, so the Seventy-first is still without a colonel. The fact is, that good colonels are not very plenty, and it is a hard matter to find an officer who is in every respect suited to command one of our first-class regiments. The following is a brief sketch of the military history of Major Wolcott: Enrolled June 6, 1859; was mustered into the United States service with the regiment, in 1861, as a corporal, being subsequently promoted to bergeantcy. He did duty at the Washington Navy-yard and else re as sergeant of the guard, and on the steamer Baltimore, which where as sergeant of the guard, and on the steamer Battimore, which plied between various points on the Potomac River. He also participated with his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run. In 1862 Sergeant Wolcott was again mustered into the United States service with his regiment, with which he served at Tenallytown, D. C., and was in September of that year promoted to be first sergeant of his company (D). In 1863 he was elected first lieutenant, and, in 1864, excitation of the same company. Major Wolcott has always. sany (D). In 1800 ne was enceed must neutenman, and, it tain of the same company. Major Wolcott has always of the prominent officers of the Seventy-first, and his pro s acceptable and pleasing to the members of the regimen generally.

We have heard General Molineux, of Brooklyn, mentioned as a andidate for the command of this regiment, but we are confide that he cannot be prevailed upon to become a candidate.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The and nual reception of this regimen FIRT-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The annual reception of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. The large upper drill-room, which was used on this occasion as a dancing hall, was very tastefully and appropriately decorated with flags, bunting, etc. On entering the room the first thing that caught the eye was an arrangement of bayonets and ramrods made to resemble a sun, which was placed on either side of the walls of the building. The platform for the musicians, which was placed in the middle of the room, was suitably draped with the national colors, while a number of small flags were attached to a cord which descended gradually on each side from a point over the centre of the platform. At the upper end of the room a number of howitzers, muskets, drums, and other end of the ro m a number of howitzers, muskets, drums, and other military insignia were arranged in a very tasty manner. Professor C. H. Rivers acted as floor manager, and the various committees were designated as follows: Floor, spray of flowers; reception, gold Maltese cross; committee of arrangements, national shield. gold Matese cross; committee of arrangements, national shield. The music was furnished by McCann's Fifty-sixth regimental band. Quite a number of naval officers were present, and a good sprinking of military gentlemen, among whom we noticed Celonel Adams, Major Ludlam, Surgeon Moore and Lieutenant Place of the regiment; Colonel Coles and Lieutenant-Colonel Stiles, of the Fifregiment; Colonel Coles and Lieutenant-Colonel States, of the 2 ty-second, and Major Haskell, of the brigade staff. The program included some twenty-eight selections, and the dancing was reneluded until long after midnight. We understand that the fun realized over the expenses of this reception are to be appropriate purchasing white belts and patent-leather cartridge boxes. To reception was well attended, and will doubtless realize a handson amount for the regimental treasury.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Louis Burger, command-ing this brigade, has directed that "all sappers and miners or en-gineers of the different regiments of this brigade report to their re-spective commandants of regiments, to be enrolled in such companies as they may select.'

Source to Drum-Major Bruce .- A complimentary soirce will b Sourse to Drum-Major George B. Bruce, of the Seventy-first regiment, at the regimental armory, corner of Broome and Centre streets, cambined werning, April 6th. Bruce is one of the best drum majors in the National Guard, and we hope there will be a large attendance of his friends on the 5th proxime.

FIRST BATTALIOE CAVALET.—Company B, Captain Freeman, celebrated its seventeenth anniversary by a ball in the armory corner Boylston and Washington streets, Boston, on Tuesday evening, 23d inst. The hall was finely decorated, the committees well rested in their draits and a leave company of ladic according. ed in their duties, and a large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled. Adjutant-General Cunningham, Quarter ass embled. Adjutant-General Cunningham, Quartermaster-Ger eral Chamberlaht, Major Davis, and Captains Bigelow and Bolster First Brigade staff, Major Slade and several line officers of the ba-tailon, and Captain Miller, Ninth Infantry, were among the mil-tary gentiemen present. The corps has been under a cloud durin the Winter from internal troubles, but we believe matters are agai moving on to the satisfaction of a majority of the members. At the party many members were the old company uniform instead of the regulation bine, and we learn that some fifty to seventy-five of these uniforms have been health under the corps.

informs have been bought up by the corps.

Company C, Captain D. Hill, Jr., gave a very fine masked fancy iress party in their armory on High street, Charlestown, Thursday vening, 19th inst. The affair was well managed in every respect.

NINTH INFARTRY, BOSTON.—The challenge of Company I, Cap-tain Finan, to drill with any company in the State, has been accept-ed by Company D, First Infantry, Captain Jordan. Both compa-nies are now drilling with closed doors.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OHIO SOLDIER.—The law passed by the Ohio Legislature authorizing the distribution of medals to the Veteran soldiers of that State provides that any Ohio soldier who served more than two years in the Regular or Volunteer Army, and while still in the service re-enlisted for a second term of three years, shall be entitled to one of

RESIGNATION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL JESSE SMITH. HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION-N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, March 23, 1868.

Headquarters Second Division N. G. S. N. Y., and General Orders No 2.

1. The commander-in-chief has accepted the resignation of Brigadile-General Jesse C. Smith, commandant of the Eleventh brigade N. G. S. N. Y., and granted to him a full and honorable discharge. General Smith belonged to a class of men who entered the Militia of this State when it was an object of popular contempt, with the determination to make it, if possible, worthy of public support and favor. After service in several inferior grades, he became major of the Fourteenth regiment, shortly after the organization of the Fifth brigade and Second division, under the law of 1847. That law, known as the "Fullerton Law," from its introduction and sdvocacy by General Fullerton, late commandant of the Seventh division N. G. S. N. Y., gave us our present system of uniformed Militia. This system was continued, and in part re-modeled by the law of 1862, and by this law the name of "National Guard" was given to the organization. In the passage of this last law, General Smith, who was then a Senator of the State, took a prominent part. Before this time he had been colonel of the Fourteenth regiment, and in 1820 he was commissioned as brigadier-general, and organized the Eleventh brigade of the National Guard, of which he was the first commandant.

Durker the late Rechallion he assisted in the covanization of several.

numeration that Rebellion he assisted in the organization of several egiments of Volunteers, and particularly of the One Hundred and airty-ninth, which was organized in his Senatorial District. In 868, he went with his brigade to Harrisburg, to resist the invasion of Pannavivania.

13163, he went with his brigade to Harrisburg, to resist the Invasion of Pennsylvania.

Graeral Smith has been for many years an influential member and officer of the State Military Association, and for twenty year he has been an active, industrious and valuable officer of the Secondivision. He has ever given his personal influence and exertion in favor of measures for the improvement of the military forces of the State, and he carries with him, in his retirement, the respect and good wishes, not enly of his own command, but of the officers of the National Guard throughout the State.

11. Colonel Jeremiah V. Messerole, of the Forty-seventh regiment as senior colonel, will assume command of the Eleventh brigade until an election is had to fill the vacancy in the office of brigadier general, occasioned by the resignation of General Smith.

By order of Major General H. B. Duryes.

Wei. Lavine Bysells, Colonel and Division Inspector.

Official: Hener Helph, Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. A. A. G.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

General Headquarters, State of New York, }
Adjutant-General's Option, Albant, March 25, 1888. }
The following-named officers have been commissioned by the ommander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the veek ending March 21st:

SIXTH BEGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Charles McGronigle, second lieutenant, with ran Mh, vice J. Burke, resigned. ant, with rank from February

Gano Dune, adjutant, with rank from February 26th, vice Joh urfee, promoted.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. nt, with rank from February Isaac Whitenack, second licutenas 3th, vice Robert Donald, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INPANTRY. s C. Hallock, captain, with rank from March 11th, vice S. b, Jr., resigned.
4. F. Powell, first lieutenant, with rank from December 22, Charles C. Hallock, promoted.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INPANTRY.

Edward F. Choate, first lieutenant, with rank from February 4th, vice A. C. Barnes, resigned.

Robert Frince, 5r., second lieutenant, with rank from February 4th, vice E. F. Choate, promoted, the first from February 2th, vice E. F. Choate, promoted, the first from February 2ts, vice H. F. Burtis, resigned.

TWENTT-PIPTH REGIMENT OF INFARTRY.

John Apply, captain, with rank from March 11th, vice F. Andes, romoted major.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Ebel Valentine, second licutenant, with rank from March 5th, vice ephen Kilb, resigned.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFARTAY.

William Manson, major, with rank from January 20th, vice David McLellan, deceased.

SQUADRON OF WASHINGTON GRAYS, FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY. Robert M. Cook, second lieutenant, with rank from February 3d, rice O'Donnell, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS

THE following resignation of officers in the National Guard have een accepted by the commander in-chief during the week ending

ELEVENTH BRIGADA. Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith, full discharge March 19th.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF IMPANTRY. Captain Wm. F. O'Reilly, March 20th; Captain Caspar Schnei-er, March 20th; Quartermaster William M. Banks March 20th.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Captain Edmund P. Rogers, March 20th.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFASTRY. Captain Eugene Durnin, March 20th.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFASTRY.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Hettenbach, March 20th.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALEY. Second Licutenant George Eull, March 20th.

#### SHOULDER STRAPS.

"Pray tell me, mamma, what the shoulder strap

mean,
That on the blue costs of our officers gleam,
You know they're so different, now why shoul
That not even the uniform buttons agree!
I've noticed, for instance, a blank and a bar,
Two bars, leaves of silver, of gold and a star;
Two stars and an eagle, now what may it meal
On scarlet or orange, light blue or dark green?

"Now listen, my daughter, and pray take heed,
For the income and strap of a beau are agreed;
You may dance with a leaf, and flirt with a bar,
But reserve your beat smile for the eagle and star,
And remember the fence with nothing within,
Is the field of the stripling whose spurs are to win;
A poor second licusensis, perchance still in debt,
For the clothes he wore out as a West Point Cadet.

"And if on the field a bar should appear.
Your prudence, my darling, should lead you

fear;
For it left a ione widow, the pension's so small,
Your gloves and first mourning would swallow it
And e'en with your captain who flourishes two,
Don't prefer the gay line to the staff's sober blue;
For the difference per month in the matter of pay
Not to mention the forage, quite wiles one away.

"Next in order are leaves, but here you reverse, Each value metallic in prose or in verse; For though gold be a major, the silvery hue Marks the lieutenant-colonel, on scarlet or blue. Then over the forcest and noath the bright stars, Soars the eagle, the lord of the leaves and the bars; Besides 'tis suggestive of eagles that fly, When the wife of the colonel, her bonnets woul

furloughes.
thought that it would attend also. Accordingly, I was order take thirty men and see that the ceremony was duly performed. I had never been at the place, and, for obvious reasons, McB. did not wish to be seen there; but luckily a guide was soon found in the person of a colored man, who had lately left the place on account of a brutal whipping received his master, and he was very ready to on account of a brutal whipping received from his master, and he was very ready to 11th, EMMA DOUGLAS, wife of Jas. B. Burbank, U. S. return in the capacity in which we needed him.

Starting from G. at sunset the next evening, we rode rapidly, and in about two hours reached the neighborhood of P.'s residence. At a point half a mile from the house the command was halted and dismounted, the horses moved away from the road, and, concealed in a thicket in charge of five men, and, under the guidance of the negro, the party moved through the fields toward the house, which we approached from the rear. Back of the negro quarters, the men were concealed behind a fence, and, with the guide, I went forward to reconnoitre. He entered one of the cabins to learn what was going on in the house, while I remained outside to listen to the conversation. We ascertained that several Rebel soldiers were in the house, and that they had a picket out on the lane leading to the house, whom we had avoided by crossing the fields. As usual on the plantations, there were a large number of dogs about, but luckily none of them had given the

alarm. All of them that could be found were decoyed into the cabins and shut in. Then I passed round to the front of the house and took a survey of the premises. It was a large two-story brick, with a hall in the centre, and as I stood near the gate, escreened by a large clump of bushes, I could look directly in at the lower windows, and I must say that I did not like the looks of things very well. Quite a crowd had assembled, and from my hiding place, not more than thirty feet from the building, I could see several gray uniforms, and judged that there were twenty men in the house. To make the surprise more complete, I determined to wait till the ceremony was being performed, and, creeping back to my men, they were soon assigned their places and duties, and the house silently surrounded. Some were to remain outside at the windows to prevent escape in that way, some to guard the doors after the others had entered; and those dispositions made, we anxiously waited for the ceremony to commence. Soon a commotion was observed in one of the rooms, and the happy pair entered and took their And en with your captain who flourishes two, Don't prefer the say line to the staff sobre biles; For the difference per month in the matter of pay.

Not in creat cleave, and here you reverse, Each value metallic in grose or in verse; Each value metallic in grose of eagles that if grove the cash of the command a brigade. "I go the word of eagles that grove in the command in the part of case in was the command a brigade." "I go the word on, their mother, and thought it all o'er, You know the poor boy has not even a bar, Each value in the part of the district, and some of them were of great in the part of the district, and some of them were of great in the district, and some of them were of great in the part of the district, and some of them were of great in the part of the grose of t those dispositions made, we anxiously we for the ceremony to commence. So commotion was observed in one of the ro

#### DIED.

### FALSE AND TRUE.

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entertain this loathsome unseased by who are obtained! We meet those every day who are obtained! The meet an extent, that the sanfering from Catarrh to such an extent, the Air Passages in the head are in a partly decom-condition—the nose and throat filled with st mass of corrupt matter that they are objects of dis-gust to themselves, and of pity to those with whom

gust to themselves, and of pity to those with whom they associate.

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